MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1811. NUMBER 1317.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The beginning of a New Year has, with peculiar propriety, been from time immemorial appropriated, by Conductors of Public Newspapers and other periodical Works, to the pleasing employment of recording their acknowledgments to their PATRONS *and the* PUBLIC, *and of soliciting a continuance of their support. The custom, however, like all other observance of an indifferent nature, has suffered greatly from the innovations of time, and been of late years, much neglected. We nevertheless still cherish so lively a veneration for every thing connected with the memory of our forefathers, as to be desirous, where it may be satisfactorily done, of conforming to their practice. Consistently, therefore, with this sentiment, we now present to our Patrons, our Friends and the Public, the first number of the* COURIER, *for the year* 1811; *with expressing the grateful sense we entertain of the encouragement we have received at their hands, for a series of years past, and to assure them that we shall stedfastly persevere in our hebdomadal exertions, both to gratify, and to inform. Buoyed up, and animated by the public Patronage, no labour will be withheld to render our Paper still more acceptable; And if unwearied zeal can have any title to their countenance and support, we are not without hope, that such exertions on our part, will be seconded by a proportional retributive justice on their's.*

To the Gentlemen whose leisure-hour productions have occasionally appeared in the COURIER, *we embrace the present opportunity to return our Thanks, and to solicit a continuance of their favors. Any literary contributions, whether in verse or prose, will always be highly acceptable, and will meet the earliest attention.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

By inserting the annexed Article in your Paper of to-morrow, you will much oblige,

Mr. Editor,

Your very humble Servant,

A Well-wisher to the School.

MADRAS, 31st December, 1810.

The friends of Mr. Joseph Pratt, feel much pleasure in announcing to the Public, that his Christmas Vacation Play, which took place on Saturday last the 22d instant, at the Private Theatre, was conducted with the utmost propriety and to the general satisfaction of a numerous and respectable audience.—Mr. J. P. is certainly entitled to the greatest credit for the attention he has shewn towards his Pupils, and his friends have no doubt the Public will give him such further encouragement, as will better enable him to evince to them, and the Parents and friends of his Pupils the attention and care he devotes to those Children who are placed under his tuition.

The Dramatis Personæ performed their respective characters, beyond the expedition of the Spectators, and when their ages are considered, it would be an act of injustice to withhold acknowledging the merit justly due to Mr. J. P. for the trouble he must have taken to bring his Scholars forward to such perfection.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1811.

PERMISSIONS.

The Officers undermentioned have obtained the permission of the Honorable the Governor in Council to proceed to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on sick certificate.

Captain Simpson of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry on furlough for three years.

Captain J. L. Jones of the 3d Garrison Battalion, on furlough for three years.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL's OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the holders of the undermentioned Receipts, which were granted by this Office for the Treasury Acknowlegments of Subscriptions to the Bengal Loan of 24th Aprl last, will be furnished on application with the Public Securities of the Supreme Government, to which these Receipts entitle them: viz.

Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125.

It is requested that all applications for the Bengal Securities may be accompanied by the above Receipts duly discharged by the Proprietors.

G. GARROW, A. G.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, December 12, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 5,701 to 6,400, of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Wednesday the 23d of January next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th ultimo, by the Reverend Charles Bathurst, at Yatton Villa near Masulipatam, the residence of Colonel Taylor, Captain John Hall, 15th Regt. N. I. to Miss Frances Street, daughter of the Late Joseph Street, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

BIRTH.—At Bangalore, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Ensign Le Page, of a Son.

DEATH.—On board the Sir S. Lushington, on the passage to Roderigues, Capt. Brown of H. M. 59th Regiment

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On board the Honorable Company's ship Earl Spencer, off the Cape of Good Hope, in September last, Sir John Newbolt, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Miss ——— Blenkinsop.

On the 14th Decr. at the New Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Rowland Dennison, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Monro.

On the 10th Decr. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Charles Trower, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Amelia Catherine Erskine.

On Sunday, the 25th ultimo, at the Portuguese Church, Mr Lewis Delanougerede, of Golagore, Nephew of Mr. L. F. Delanougerede, of Calcutta, to Miss Mary De Couto.

On the 2d ultimo, Mr. Richard Chase, to Miss Arratoon.

At Penang, on Thursday the 22d ult. on Mount Olivia, Billington Loftie, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establisment, and Act. Superintending Surgeon at this Presidency, to Miss Leonora Raffles, Second Sister to Thomas Raffles, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th Decr. at Chowringhee, the Lady of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Mitchell, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Monday last, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of R. Even, Esq of a Son.

On the 12th December, Mrs. D. Dombal, of a Daughter.

At Hayrampore on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Thomas Walford Phillips, Esq. of a Son.

On the 12th ultimo, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a Son.

On the 8th Decr. Mrs. H. Martindell, of a Son.

In Fort William, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Moor, of his Majesty's 14th Regt. of a Son.

On the 9th ultimo, Mrs. Chew, of a Son.

On the 11th Decr. Mrs. Macklin, of a Daughter.

At Bankipoor, on the 15th November, the Lady of Lieut. William Dickson, Assistant to the Stud, of a Daughter.

At Ludhianah, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of R. P. Ochterlony, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Dr. J. Meik, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 14th Decr. the Lady of Robert Jones, Esq.

At Cantonments, Secunderabad, on the 15th ult. Lieut. Hugh Munro, of His Majesty's Royal Regt.

On the 8th Decr. Lieut. Colonel Edward Clarke, of the Artillery.

At Berhampore, on the 28th ultimo, Lieut. Henry Finch, of the 13th Regt. of N. I.

In the beginning of September last, at sea, on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. Charles Younge, of H. M. 6th Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Surat, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Mr. J. H. Young, of a Daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Captain W. Fisher, Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

Major General Disnow, to Mrs. Sneyd, Widow of the late Captain Sneyd, of the Navy.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Macgregor Murray, of the 6th Foot, to the Right Hon'ble Lady Charlotte Ann Sinclair, second Daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

Miss Fitzclarence, third Daughter of Mrs. Jordan, to Lieutenant Colonel Hawker, 14th Dragoons.

ARRIVALES.—Major W. Lambton, H. M. 33d Regt. Captain Ireland Jones, 18th Regt. N. I. Capt. Simpson, 2d Regt. Native Cavalry Capt. J. Smith, Lieut. J. Riddell, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. and W. E. Monk Esq.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Mount Stuart Elphinstone, to be Resident at the Court of his Highness the Peishwah at Poona.

Richard Jenkins, Esq. to be resident at the Court of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

Mr. W. Breddon, Register of the Zillah Court at Rajeshaby, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that station.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 12, 1810.

Colonel Barry Close, having solicited and obtained the permission of Government to resign his situation of resident at the Court of his Highness the Peishwah, and to embark for England, and Colonel Close's resignation of that office having now been received, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council discharges a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, by combining with the expression of his regret at the departure of Colonel Close, an acknowledgement of the high sense which his Lordship in Council entertains of the exemplary merits and eminent services of that most able and distinguished officer.

Uniting the highest qualities of the Military profession with the talents, disposition, and acquirements essential to the exercise of political and diplomatic functions, Colonel Close has been selected by the discernment of successive Governments, to fill the most important situations in both the Military and Political branches of the public service.

To enumerate the specific occasions on which the eminent zeal and abilities of Colonel Close have been particularly conspicuous, would require a reference to many of the important events and transactions in India, which have taken place during a period of more than eighteen years. But those occasions are generally known, and his Lordship in Council therefore deems it sufficient to acknowledge with cordial sentiments of approbation and applause, that by the general tenor of his Military and Political career, as well as by the exercise of distinguished fortitude, judgment and address, on various occasions of public emergency and under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty, delicacy, and importance, Colonel Close has most essentially contributed to the success of the British arms and Counsels, in this quarter of the Globe, and has established a peculiar claim to the respect, esteem, and gratitude of his Country.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor Generel in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM.—DECEMBER 7, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following details of a gallant and successful attack upon the united force of Lutchmun Sing, Himmut Sing, and Omrao Sing, the partizans of the Marauder Gopaul Sing, conducted by Capt. Archibald Watson, Commanding a detachment in the Province of Bundlecund, be published for general information.

The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in diffusing a knowledge of every transaction in which the Officers and men, in the Military Service of the Hon. Company, have had an opportunity of manifesting their characteristic spirit of bravery and exertion, and on the present occasion his Lordship in Council discharges with peculiar satisfaction the duty of rendering justice to the skill and judgment displayed by Captain Watson, in planning the attack on the enemy's force, and to his activity, zeal, and gallantry, and those of the Officers and troops under his command, in carrying it into effect with such signal success.

The Governor General in Council desires, that his acknowledgements be conveyed to Captain Watson, and to Lieutenants Duncan, Maxwell, Jefferys, Colquhoun and Waugh, and Cornet Boutein, whose exertions are particularly noticed in Captain Watson's report, for their distinguished services on this occasion, and generally to the officers and men of the Detachment, for the spirit of persevering zeal and gallantry which they displayed in the execution of this well concerted enterprize. His Lordship in Council also deems it proper to notice in terms of public approbation, the gallant action performed by Ally Nucky Beg, as described in Captain Watson's report.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B EDMONSTONE, Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO LIEUT. COLONEL BROWN,

Commanding the Troops, &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that after two forced marches from Aumghaut, (which we left on the 17th) we came up with the Enemy just as the morning dawned on the 19th at the village of Bohmory or Bowony, distant 2¼ coss to the Westward of Buskswaho. They had heard of our approach from Aumghaut, but did not expect us so soon. They had divided their force, forming two well chosen positions, within 300 or 400 yards of each other; one post consisting of all their Cavalry, and from 4 to 500 Infantry, under Lutchmon and Himmut Sing, occupying a grove of trees surrounded by a very deep ravine, and the other of 2 or 300 Infantry, at the village of Bohmory, under (as was said,) Omrao Sing the nephew of Gopaul.

As we had correct information of the situation of the ground in their vicinity, the disposition for the attack had been previously arranged—as soon therefore, as the lights of the grove were seen, the Cavalry advanced at a gallop round the grove, between it and the village, and passed the ravine about 150 yards to the right of the former. By this time, the Enemy's Cavalry had formed, their Infantry having commenced a smart but ill directed fire, as we crossed the ravine, and seemed inclined to stand, not knowing, I presume, the object of this detour on their right, or that we were aware of the ravine, but the moment they perceived it, they began to move off. A general charge was immediately made, our flanks being covered each by a subdivision, which according to the disposition for the attack, had orders to pursue full speed, supported by the regular advance, as fast as possible of the main body—but such was the general ardor, that it was impossible, as is too often the case, to restrain it, and we passed over 5 or 6 coss of ground before Rein could be pulled up, destroying a great part of the Enemy's Cavalry, amongst whom were several of the inferior chiefs, but I much regret, that Himmut and Lutchmon Sing, are said to have escaped, and Omrao Sing had, as was afterwards found, gone off in the night.

In the mean time, the Infantry, supported by the galloper, had advanced towards the grove, two companies in open column, and the remaining two in one line or grand division at the same distance, in their rear. The Enemy's Infantry opened a smart fire upon them, which did no execution, and continued it, till the column deploying in consequence of the ravine, and advancing with recovered arms, having orders not to fire a shot till within twenty paces of the Enemy, gave a close discharge in line, which with a round or two from the Galloper fell so heavy, that they broke immediately and dispersed, on all sides. At this moment much execution was done, and had the Ravine not retarded extremely the passage of the Infantry into the grove, I am persuaded very few of the enemy would have escaped. The Cavalry returning from the pursuit, cut up many of the stragglers: as soon as the Infantry had carried the grove and totally dispersed the enemy, they halted, as further pursuit, by them, would have been improper, the Officers and men being much fatigued; and as the village was yet to be stormed; many of the enemy's Infantry had retreated into it.

Within the village was a Brick Buckree, new and in perfect repair, which would have been impregnable to our force, had the enemy known how to defend it; they kept up a smart but ill directed fire upon the Infantry, as they advanced, untill they arrived under cover of the houses of the village, and having placed the Galloper opposite one of the gates, a shot or two so terrified the enemy, that they immediately called for quarter and surrendered at discretion; from 20 to 20 of the enemy were killed in the village Buckree before they surrendered. It would be difficult to do justice so the merits of Lieutenant Duncan, who commanded the Infantry, as well as Lieutenants Maxwell, Jeffreys, and Colquhoun, on this occasion, but, when it is considered that they and the men were much fatigued before they first saw the emeny, their persevering spirit, I doubt not, will be fully appretiated. Lieutenant Waugh and Cornet Boutein acted with their usual gallantry, as did all the Native Officers and men of the Detachment of Cavalry; Ally Necky Beg, Jemidar of the 6th troop, narrowly escaped the spear of one of the enemy's sirdars who attacked him. He carried our standard, with the pike of which he unhorsed him, and the next moment laid him dead on the field.

The enemy have lost on this occasion on the most correct calculation, upwards of 200 killed and wounded, and 100 prisoners: of the latter I have detained only six, who are said to be Chiefs of note under Gopaul, and some of them personally related to him and to Lutchmon Sing. A great quantity of matchlocks, swords, spears, baggage bullocks, horses, &c. &c. have fallen into our hands. The Buckree we have destroyed, and should also have fired the village, but from motives of humanity to the wounded.

I regret extremely we have no Assistant Surgeon on the same account, as their wounds, many of which require amputation, can only be dressed, and are consequently become mortal.

It was my attention until I had seen the ground to have first attacked the Village, but circumstances were such, that we should only have lost time, as the Village lay 400 yards further off the point of our approach than the grove.

After leaving Ramnaghur, I had intelligence of 250 Cavalry and a body of Matchlocks belonging to the Chief of Chercorra, being at Heerahpore, intending to join us; I instantly sent them orders to be at Buckswaho, and acquainted the Chief that we should be at that place during the night. But although, they had several hours more than enough, they did not join us till late in the evening of the 19th. Had these people come up, it was my intention to have formed two separate bodies of Cavalry, and left one of them to cut up the Enemy's Infantry on their dispersion. But as they did not, my attention was entirely directed to the operations in the grove, till contrary to my expectation, their Cavalry at once separated from the Infantry, and it became obvious that our separation could be attended with no hazard. It is my duty to say that had the Chercorree Chief's people done their duty, it is extremely probable the Enemy's force, Cavalry and Infantry would have been totally destroyed.

My further operations will be according to the intelligence I may receive; at present I am of opinion that my force should be augmented, as the Enemy are concentrating again in different directions, and for other reasons which I shall hereafter explain in detail. An Assistant Surgeon is also absolutely necessary, and I consider my Detachment in some degree inefficient without one.

List of Casualties in the attack of the Enemy's Partizans at Bohmory.

Infantry—1 man wounded.
5th Troop 1st Native Cavalry—1 man wounded.
6th Ditto Ditto 1 Ditto.

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HORSES.

5th Troop, 1 killed and 1 wounded.
6th Ditto, 1 Ditto, 2 Ditto.
Ditto, Ditto, 1 Ditto, Missing.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) AR. H. WATSON,
Capt. Commanding a Detachment.

Bohmory, November 20, 1810.

P. S.—I should have reported yesterday, but having left all our baggage in Buckswaho (whose Chief accompanied us to Bohmory) it was out of my power; the delay has been absolutely unavoidable.

(A TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) G. S. BROWN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
(A TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) J. RICHARDSON, *A. G. G.*
(A TRUE COPY.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Yesterday accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of H. M. frigate Modeste, Hon. Capt. Elliott. The Modeste left China on the 5th of Nov. and touched on her passage at Pulo Penang, whence she sailed on the 28th of the same month, she brings no news; and we are sorry to understand that no accounts had been received of the Ocean, at the period of her departure from China.

The following passengers proceed to Europe on the Honorable Company's Ship Juliana, Capt. Toussaint, now under dispatch.

Mrs. Dickens,—Mrs. Robarts, T. Perney, Esq—P. Robarts, Esq.—Capt. Armstrong, 18th N. I.—Miss Ellen Dickens,—Miss Cornelia Dring,—Miss Sarah Mackinnon,—Miss Mary Baker,—Masters Sealy, W. Heaven, T. R. Baker, and F. G. Baker.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1810.

It is mentioned in the German Papers that the Arrears of Contribution, imposed on the House of Austria, amounting to 25 millions of florins had been remitted. The mode in which this act of remission was made and communicated, has given the Germans a high opinion of Bonaparte's gallantry. It is stated that, before the Empress Louisa entered the French frontiers, the Emperor sent a plain gold snuff box. Surprized at this present, so different from those she had previously received which were far more brilliant and valuable, she opened it and found an Imperial receipt in full for the 25 millions of arrears of Austrian contribution money, with a letter in the Emperor's own hand writing. The Empress accepted the present with tears of gratitude, and forwarded it to Vienna, with the following note:—

"*On the Frontiers of France.*

"All ruling Providence also blesses the Emperor my father and his faithful People. My tears fall on this paper—but they are the pledges of my love and fidelity. "LOUISA."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 24.

"The fate of Turkey is, we believe, decided. It is understood that a Treaty has been in contemplation some time, and is now about to be executed, between the Courts of Paris, Vienna, and Petersburgh, for the expulsion of the Mahomedan Intruder from among the Christian Nations of Europe. The buz respecting a Peace between England and France has, like other unfounded rumours, died away, and we no more expect it now, than we did before it was mentioned."

Captain Collins, formerly of the Travers, has been appointed to the command of the Honorable Company's ship Warley.

Accounts were received on Monday afternoon of the safe arrival at Saugor, of the Lord Keith, and Tyne, being the remaining ships of the June fleet.

Passengers per Lord Keith.—Mrs. Eliza Green—Mrs. Eliza Shadwell,—Mrs. Fitzgerald,—Miss Maria Caldwell,—Miss Ridges,—Miss Hyde,—Miss Mary Ann Bell,—Miss Eliza Hutchinson,—Miss Christiana M'Henry,—Colonel James Campbell Mitchell,—Cornet James Barratty, of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons,—Joseph Carter, Esq. Writer,—Mr. J Morrison, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. John Irving, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. William Faithfull, Cadet,—Mr. Phillip Anderson, do.—Mr. William Scott Kennedy, do.—Mr. Peter Grant, do.—Mr. John M'Millon, do.—Mr. Rowland Dixon, do.—Mr. Edward Malone, do.—Mr. John M'Donald, do. Madras Establishment,—Mr. William Bell, returning to Bengal,—Mr. Francis Bernard, Pilot Service,—Mr. Joshua Fergusson, Free Mariner.

Per Tyne.—Mr. William Henry Oaks, Writer,—Mr. Robert Arthur Ward, do.—Mr. John French, Free Mariner.

The Penang Packet, arrived in the River on Monday last. She left Prince of Wales Island on the 19th ultimo. Letters of that date convey no news of public interest.

We have accounts by the Penang Packet, of the safe arrival at Prince of Wales Island, on the 13th ult. of the Ariel cruizer, from Calcutta.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BUNDLECUND DATED.

"CAMP, BHOWANNY, *Nov.* 20, 1810.

"In my letter of the 16th, from Aum Ghaut, I mentioned to you, that Captain Watson of the 1st Cavalry, was in expectation of being joined by a Detachment, at the same time, I promised soon to apprize you of something decisive; and I trust, that what I am going to relate, you will consider as a full performance of my promise.

"Captain Watson's Detachment having been augmented to 120 Cavalry and 4 companies of the 22d N. I. and a Galloper, moved from Aum Ghaut on the 17th to the Westward, in consequence of intelligence received, that the Predatory Chiefs, Luchman Sing, Hurrinot Sing, Omrouh Sing, (Nephew of Gopaul) and Jalun Sing, had taken up separate positions in the vicinity of the village of Bhowanny: the two former in a Grove about 1000 yards from the village, with a force consisting of 550 Foot and 350 Horse; the latter in a Grove, adjoining the village with about 500 Foot and 150 Horse.—The position of Luchman and Hurrinot was strong and well chosen, being nearly encompassed, particularly at the side of our approach, by a broad and deed Nullah or Ravine, which taking its course round the village, equally strengthened the post, occupied by the other party—This intelligence having come to us in no doubtful shape, Captain Watson immediately determined to endeavour coming upon the Enemy by surprize, and made every effort to effect this grand design;—after two days long and fatiguing marches over a space of about 70 miles, just as the day was begining to dawn (on the morning of the 19th) he arrived in sight of the Enemy's Camp—the lights of which we saw glimmering through the trees of the Grove, which they occupied. Nothing could have been more complete than the surprize we gave them, for they little dreamt of our so early approach, having only been apprized of our march towards them, as far as Hattuk, in the middle of the preceeding night—35 miles from this spot. Fortune favoured our enterprize throughout, and seemed to have turned her back upon our ill fated foes—The hour of our arrival was propitious; a little later, and the judicious plans of our gallant leader, would have been abortive; as it was their intention to march that same morning; so as to avoid our pursuit. By a well planned and well executed attack we fell upon the enemy, and altho' they seemed inclined to give us battle; which they did for a short time, keeping up a smart fire, upon our Infantry, in their advance, but so ill directed, that it took no effect.—We reserving our fire till within 20 paces, when on giving them a close discharge in line, they began to retreat; probably from the appearance of the galloper, which accompanied the Infantry, and which they could little suspect from the rapidity of our movements; had the gun not been brought up by the Nullah, I have no doubt, had it not been for this obstruction, the two principal Chiefs with the greatest part of their followers would have fallen into our hands.—The cavalry on coming in sight of the Enemy advanced in column, at a gallop, in order to intercept the Enemy's retreat to the village, and to prevent the Chiefs escaping, as is generally their custom, with a few followers.—As was expected a few, nearly two hundred, galloped off, and were closely pursued by the Cavalry for 3 or 4 coss, cutting up all whom they overtook, which amounted to a considerable number, among whom we are informed, was one of the Chiefs.—At the same time the Infantry continued their pursuit after the party they had routed, until it retired to the Village of Bhowanny, when a number betook themselves to a small Fort, from which they kept up an ill directed fire upon the Infantry, on their approach, who sheltered themselves in the village, till the arrival of the gun, which had been left in the Nullah. On its arrival, it was opened in order to throw down a thin mud wall, which prevented its being brought up to the Gate. Five rounds from the gun so alarmed the beseiged, that they ceased firing and called for quarter, but so terrified were they even then, they would not open the gate, which was after some trouble cut open by the Pioneers, when we entered and found them concealed in various parts of the building: however, as they had for some time ceased defensive measures, Humanity urged our deviating from the usual custom in such cases, of refusing quarter, and we spared them as prisoners. Upon the most minute calculation, the Enemy lost 250 killed and wounded and 100 prisoners—while on our side, I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that our casualties are only one sepoy and 2 troopers wounded—2 Horses killed, and 3 wounded, one missing. A considerable quantity of plunder has fallen into our hands, to the amount of about 4000 Rupees. Good encouragement to the men after their fatigue."

On Monday afternoon, at the usual hour, *Joseph Goodridge, Patrick M'Quid, Joseph Macrumb*, and *John Callaghan*, the four men who received sentence of death, on Friday last, in the Supreme Court, on conviction of the murder of a Native Ryot at Muttra, were brought to the square, formed by the junction of the four great streets near the Bow Bazar, where the sentence of the law was carried into execution, in presence of a prodigious concourse of spectators.

Hugh Jones who was convicted on Friday last of murder, was executed on Monday afternoon, with the other malefactors. He appeared deeply penitent.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

On the same day, and before he same Jury, that sat on the trial of Jones, Joseph Godridge, Patrick Macquid, Joseph Macrumb, John Callaghan, and Charles Clavering, were brought to the bar and arraigned for the murder of Gungaram Maly at Muttra, on the 20th of August last. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Simpson stated the pleadings. The Advocate General laid before the Jury a short, perspicuous narrative of the facts.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of the Witnesses.

W. Baillie, Matross, proved the jurisdiction—Goodridge and Clavering were natives of England;—Macquid, Macrumb, and Callaghan were Irishmen.

Birja Maly, a cultivator of land, knew Gungaram Maly;—he was killed in a field at Muttra—he was present at the time, ploughing his field, close to where the deceased was ploughing his. About noon, the sun being very hot, they both quitted their ploughs, and sat down under a tree, when they saw five Europeans coming towards them, and fearing they might molest them, he proposed to his companion to get up and return to their ploughs, which they did;—the five Europeans were all together—one of them had a gun—they went up towards Gungaram; witness's plough was about twenty yards distant from Gungaram—when they got near him, two of the men stopped, and the three others went on. He, the witness, was looking from his plough to see what the Europeans did; when he observed the two men to step up, and when they got within about *two* paces of Gungaram, they stopped, and when he in the act of ploughing had advanced about four paces, which made his distance about six paces, one of the two levelled the gun which he had in his hand, and discharged it at Gungaram—the shot went in at the back part of his head and came out above his nose, and he immediately dropped, his turban caught fire and the hair of his head was singed. Being apprehensive that they might re-load and shoot him, the witness went off: at the time the two Europeans fired, the other three were about 20 paces distant; they had not stopped when Gungaram fell. When the witness had fled to some distance, he got upon a small walk, and observed the 5 Europeans at a considerable distance from the body of Gungaram, going away together. The witness then went up to the body; found it lying dead with a part of the forehead blown off, his turban at a little distance. Gungaram had a partner, who was at work in a neighbouring field, witness went to him and told him, that the Europeans had killed his partner. They were then at the distance of about ½ a coss from Cantonments. Gungaram's partner and the witness then went towards the Cantonments—on the way thither, they saw 5 Europeans together, proceeding on before them—they followed them, calling out *duoy, duoy*, in the name of the Company.—they kept at a considerable distance, being apprehensive that the Europeans might turn and shoot them as they looked round, and saw the witness and his companpanion following them. They saw the Europeans enter the Artillery barracks, on which the witness and his companion went near, and again called out *duoy*, Company. On hearing them call aloud, several Europeans came out of the Barracks and asked what was the matter? In answer to which he and his companion related the particulars of the murder. Some time afterwards the dead body was brought to the Barracks. Witness says he does not know the persons of the 5 men—Europeans appear to him so much alike, that he cannot distinguish them one from another, from once seeing them.

Question by Goodridge.—Do you know whether the 5 men belonged to the Horse or to the Foot Artillery. *A.*—No. I do not know one Battalion from another.

Q.—At the Court of Inquiry held at the Foot Artillery Barracks, did you see the prisoner Goodridge? *A.*—Yes. I did see him.

Question by Goodridge.—Did you ever see me before that? *A.*—No: he did not know any of them before.

Bench.—He has not identified any of you.

John Sellers, Matross, sworn.

Goodridge.—I object to the evidence of this man. He has been sent out to this Country in the Company's service for life, for taking many false oaths at home, and robbing the King, by receiving bounties for different Regiments.

Question from the Bench.—Were you ever guilty of taking a false oath? *A.*—No.

Q.—Were you ever convicted of perjury in a Court of Justice? *A.*—No.

The witness was at Muttra in August last—he belonged to the same Company of Artillery with the prisoners, the 4th Company of the 3d Battalion. Recollects the day on which the black man was shot. Remembers, seeing Godridge, Macrumb and Callaghan on the morning of that day, in the verandah of the Artillery Barracks. At first Goodridge and Macrumb were together—Goodridge proposed to the other to draw lots for two drams; adding that he was going out a fowling and asked Macrumb if he would go with him, for he should kill some body before he came in again. Macrumb then said, we may as well draw lots for it, who should do it. Callaghan who came up said he would draw lots with them.—They were so near to the witness that they must have known they were within his hearing. They then settled that the man, who drew the longest lot was to load the piece, he who drew the centre one was to take it from the longest one and give it to the shortest, who was to fire it. Macrumb made the lots the first time and drew the shortest; to which he objected, saying it was not fair: on that he made the lots a second time, and they fell again the same way, the shortest on Macrumb. A man of the name of Gahan came over to the Verandah, and they asked him to make the lots: he asked what the lots were for, they answered they were for 3 drams: and that besides it was no matter to him what they were for. Gahan made the lots and they fell the same way again, and Macrumb still made objections; on which Macquid who was standing a few paces off, stepped up and said they were a parcel of cowardly fellows, who did not stick to their word—they were four as good fellows as any in Muttra, that he could trust to them, and that he would not mind doing it himself; and asked Callaghan to take his piece out—Callaghan objected, saying that it had been just cleaned; never mind replies Macquid, you shall get it cleaned by my Seckligar, when you come back—but Callaghan still refused, he would not, any other might who would. After that Goodridge said he would take his out, and he went and fetched it. The party then went up to Clavering who was asleep upon his cot, and asked him if he would take a walk—Clavering answered that he did not like to go, as the Doctor found fault with him the day before, for walking about the Barracks, but said, he did not much mind taking a walk, on which they all went out of the barracks over the plain, and out of the witness's sight—Goodridge was the man who carried the Musquet. When he next saw them they were coming over the plain returning to the barracks—they were all together & Goodridge was still carrying the musquet; he saw them come into the barracks, where they sat down upon their cots. Soon afterwards he heard the natives calling out, when Serjeant Stam and Corporal Fairweather went out to them, one of the natives said, the Europeans [illegible] had killed his [br]other. Stam told Fairweather to lock [illegible] for the piece among the arms—Fairweather found a Secklegar [cle]aning a musquet which seemed as if it had been lately discharged, the inside of the muzzle being [d]amp.

Question by Macrumb.—Did you ever hear me say, that it would be a [g]ood [pla]n to go out to shoot a black fellow for the purpo[se of] going to Calcutta? *A.*—No.

Question by Macquid.—Did I know when I came up and said you are a cow[ardl]y set of fellows, did I know what was their design? *A.*—You was within the hearing of them all the time [of] their conversation.

John Bone, Matross, [4t]h Company, 3d Battalion of Artillery,—knows the five prisoners at the bar. Recollects a Native being killed near Muttra, in August last; does not recollect the day—but on the morning of that day, saw Goodridge, Macrumb and Callaghan, when they were going to draw lots; one of them said that the long one was to load the piece; the middle [was to h]and it to the shortest, who was to fire it—they then drew lots. Macrumb finding the shortest come to him, let it fall out of his hand, said it was not fair, and proposed to draw again. Macrumb made the lots [illegible] again [illegible] Macrumb finding the lot fall to him again, dropped it out of his hand, and said it was not fair. At this time witness saw Macquid at about 4 paces from Goodridge and Macrumb.

Question by Macquid.—Did you see me in any conversation with the two men at that time? *A.*—No.

Serjeant Stam was next sworn and examined—his evidence went to establish the facts stated by the preceding witnesses. He saw Goodridge in the guard-room at Muttra, a day or two after the murder. He said that he was not the man who fired the piece, but he knew who was—that after it had been fired by another man, he picked it up.

Question by Macrumb.—Did you ever hear me say it would be a good way to go out and shoot a black man, by way of getting to Calcutta? *A.*—Never.

Macquid asks the same question. Same answer returned.

John Fairweather, Corporal of Artillery—knows the 5 prisoners at the Bar. Remembers the day the native was shot. He found a Secklegar going to take a musquet to pieces in order to clean it.—He heard Macrumb say that the man did not deny having shot the native—Goodridge came soon afterwards to Serjeant Stam, and said "I am the unlucky man who "fired the piece, whether I have shot any man I do "not know, but I fired at a Fox."

Question by Counsel.—Have you ever heard Macrumb say that it would be a good plan to shoot a black man for the pleasure of being sent to Calcutta, or expressions to that effect. *A.*—Yes, I have heard Macrumb say so. That it would be a good scheme for one to kill the man; and the rest that were with him to give out that it was by accident, and that then they could not hurt him. Macrumb did not mention it so often or so loudly as Callaghan, who used to speak of it very often. Witness thought him a foolish harmless fellow: when he was in liquor he used to talk much about it, he said it openly, he made no secret of it, he did not whisper it, but spoke it in his common way. Macquid and Macrumb said after this affair, that it was impossible to prevent accidents; they would happen.—Witness answered, that they would happen indeed if people went out with guns to blow a man's brains out. Macrumb said—there is only one witness to that.

Goodridge.—"It is nothing but a made up piece "of business among the whole of them."

W. Baillie and *Joseph Perry* were next examined. Their evidence confirmed the statements already before the Court. The examination of the witnesses being closed, the Prisoners were called on for their defence.

Goodridge said "I know nothing of the death of "the man, no more than the child that is un- "born."

Macquid had nothing to say.

Macrumb stated, that "Goodridge & Macquid stop- "ped in the rear of us three; & when we had gone "forward about 90 paces we heard the piece fire; and "as soon as it was fired Goodridge and Macquid came "running up to us as hard as they could. I asked "Goodridge when he came up what he had fired at, "he told me that he had fired at a Fox—that is all "that I know about it. I have no witnesses to call."

Callaghan and *Clavering* offer the same defence as Macrumb.

Sir John Royds summed up the evidence to the Jury. The prisoners, said his Lordship, had been indicted for a murder which he had no doubt the Jury, after the evidence they had heard, concurred with him in thinking, was one of the most wanton and cruel murders ever committed.—The law in this case was very short; and had been rightly stated to the Jury by the Counsel. If any number of people go out with an intent to commit a felony, and a felonious act be committed, they are all guilty alike; and in the present case it was not material which of the men fired the gun; if the murder was committed by one of them, it became the act of the whole; and the whole if the Jury believed the evidence, must be found guilty—they are all principals. They were to exercise their judgment as to the credit due to the witnesses—his Lordship said he could see no reason why they should not be believed.

With respect to Clavering there was no evidence to affect him, save the unfortunate circumstance of his being with the others, at the time the murder was committed. Whether or not he had any participation in the guilt it was for the Jury to decide—It could not be believed that the drawing the lots was done as a joke, if it had been done in jest, the man on whom the lot fell to discharge the musquet, would not have been so anxious to avoid it.

The two prisoners Goodridge and Macquid say, that they know nothing about the matter; but the other three prisoners give a very different account of it. As to the story about shooting at a Fox, and that the shot accidently struck the deceased, there were insuperable objections, and particularly the direction of the ball, rendered it impossible that it could have been levelled at a Fox or any thing upon the ground. His Lordship went over the whole of the evidence, offering occasional remarks for the guidance of the Jury, and concluded with remarking, that although it was a melancholy reflection that four men should suffer death, yet on the other hand it would be wrong that such a crime as that, for which they were indicted, should pass unpunished.

The Jury retired, and in a few minutes returned to Court, with their Verdict, finding all the Prisoners guilty, except Clavering.

The Verdict being recorded, the Chief Justice pronounced the Sentence of the Law in an eloquent and highly impressive manner. The following is a very imperfect report of the terms in which His Lordship spoke.

Dreadful as the crime of murder was, several cases had come before them, since he had sat in that place; but of all that had ever come before them, none was so distinctly marked as a wanton murder as the present: Those murders that proceeded from the passions; such as arose from Revenge, Avarice, or Jealousy, though they could not be excused, were often perpetrated under circumstances that excited our pity. But what ground is there here for pity? What can be said for

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

Vol. 27, No. 1317. MADRAS COURIER. JAN. 1, 1811.

MESSIEURS

Branson and Mackay,

HAVE the honor to acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that they have

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE FOLLOWING

EUROPE GOODS,

IMPORTED ON

THE LAST SHIPS,

which they can with confidence recommend, being in the highest state of preservation, and which they are authorised to sell at the following low Prices.

	Pags.	F.	C.
PALE ALE, in butts, from Hodgson, per butt,	64	0	0
Do. do. in Casks, do. per cask,	32	0	0
Do. do. - - - - per dozen,	3	22	40
CLARET, from MAXWELL and KEYS, PAXTON and MAJORIBANKS, WALKER and M'CLEARY, per dozen,	14	0	0
PORT WINE, from PAXTON and MAJORIBANKS and NISBET, Pint, per dozen, - - -	4	0	0
PORT WINE, from BENNET, Quart per dozen, - - -	7	0	0
OLD HOCK, from PAXTON and MAJORIBANKS, - - ditto,	15	0	0
SHERRY, - - - ditto,	8	0	0
RUM SHRUB, from HARPER, ditto,	8	0	0
CHERRY & RASPBERRY BRANDY, from HOFFMAN, ditto,	9	0	0
GIN, in small Cases, per case,	7	22	40
HAMS, - - - per lb	0	16	0
PINE CHEESES, - - each,	2	0	0
CORKS, - - per grôce,	1	22	40

CONFECTIONARY,

FROM HOFFMAN.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Tart Fruit, - - per dozen,	6	0	0
Brandy Fruit, - per bottle,	4	0	0
Raspberry Jam, and Currant Jellies 6 lb. Jars, - - each,	5	22	40
Ditto ditto, 3 lb. Jars, each,	2	33	60
Orange Marmalade and Strawberry Jams, 3 lb. Jars, - each,	3	0	0
Decanters of Carraways, - each,	2	0	0
Ditto of Barbaries, Cardemons, Dragees and Corianders, - each,	2	18	0
Tin Cases of Dry'd Fruits, each,	6	11	20

GROCERY,

FROM ROSS AND OTHERS.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Bloom Raisins, - per box,	8	0	0
Ditto ditto, - - per lb	0	22	40
Muscadell ditto, - per box,	12	0	0
Currants in Canisters 16 lb. each per canister,	4	0	0
Cocoa, - - - per lb.	1	0	0
Macaroni, - - - ditto,	0	33	60
Essence of Spruce, 30 gallon pot, each,	1	11	20
Ditto ditto, 20 ditto, ditto,	1	0	0
Turkey Figs, - - per lb.	0	22	40
Pearl Barley, - - ditto,	0	11	20
Oatmeal, - - per canister,	3	0	0
Sago Powder, - - ditto,	1	0	0

OILMANS-STORES.

FROM CURTIS.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Pickles, per quarter case of 6 bot.	8	22	40
Red Cabbage, - per square,	2	0	0
Essence of Anchovies, per bottle,	1	0	0
Essence of Oysters, - ditto,	0	28	0
Harvey's Sauce, - ditto,	0	33	0
Q[illegible]'s Sauce, - ditto,	0	30	0
Capers, - - ditto,	0	33	0
Walnut & Mushroom Ketchup, do.	0	28	0
Mustard, - per lb. bottle,	0	33	0
Ditto, - - ½ lb. ditto,	0	17	0
Sallad Oil, - per bottle,	1	0	0
French Olives, - ditto,	0	26	0
White Wine Vinegar, quart, per dozen,	3	22	0
Ditto ditto pint, ditto,	2	0	0
Tongues, 6 in a keg, per keg,	9	0	0
Ditto, 12 in a keg, - ditto,	18	0	0
Spiced Beef, in casks of 1½ cwt. per cask,	34	0	0
Ditto ditto, of 1 cwt ditto,	24	0	0
Pickled Salmon, - per firkin,	11	0	0
Smoaked Tongues, each,	2	0	0

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FROM HOBY AND WIMPORY,

	Pags.	F.	C.
Hessian Boots, - per pair,	9	0	0
Military ditto, - ditto,	10	0	0
Jockey ditto, - ditto,	8	0	0
Gentlemen's dress Shoes, ditto,	3	0	0
Ladies Shoes, - - ditto,	1	33	0
Strong Shoes for the Monsoon, do.	2	22	0

LEATHER PANTALOONS AND *GLOVES.*

FROM FOREST.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Leather Pantaloons, per pair,	15	0	0
Leather Breeches, - ditto,	14	0	0
Breeches, Balls and Brushes, each,	0	11	0
Real Buckskin Gloves, per pair,	1	11	0

HATS,

FROM CATER AND BICKNELL.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Superfine Men's Round Hats, each,	5	22	0
Bearskins for Helmet, ditto,	3	22	7
Staff or Cavalry Feathers, ditto,	1	11	0
Dress Folding Hats with rich Figured Bindings, - - ditto,	9	0	0
Ladies fashionable Beavers, richly Trimmed with Feathers, each.	8	0	0
Children's Hats, ditto,	2	11	0

PERFUMERY.

FROM SMITH.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Lavender Water, pint bot. per bot.	1	33	0
Ditto ditto, flint stopper white Bottles, - per bottle,	2	22	0
Honey Water, pint bottle ditto,	1	33	0
Smelling Salts, - ditto,	1	11	0
Eau-de-Luce, - ditto,	0	28	0
Aromatic Vinegar, - ditto,	0	28	0
Jamaica Pomatum, - ditto,	4	0	0
Violette Hair Powder, ditto,	4	0	0
Tooth Brush, per set of 3, ditto,	1	22	0
Shaving Brushes, ditto,	0	22	0
Hair Brushes, - ditto,	1	0	0
Ruspinis Dentrifice, per box,	1	11	0
Windsor Soap, per dozen,	2	0	0
Naples Soap, per box,	1	11	0
Tortoiseshell Pocket Comb, each,	1	22	0
Ditto small Tooth Comb, ditto,	2	22	0
Do. Opening and Dressing do. do.	2	22	0
Dressing Combs, - ditto,	0	22	0
Eau de la Reine, per bottle,	0	38	0
Powder Puff, - - each,	1	0	0
Huile Antique, - per bot.	1	0	0
Essence of Burgamotte and Lemon, per bottle,	0	22	0
Ditto of Jessamine Tubereuse and Violette, - per bottle,	1	11	0
Essence of Peppermint, ditto,	0	23	0

CLOTH,

FROM VIGUERS.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Superfine Scarlet Queen's Cloth, per yard, - -	6	0	0
Ditto Blue ditto, ditto,	7	0	0
Ditto Cavalry Grey do. ditto,	7	0	0
Blue Camblet, ditto,	1	22	0
Superfine Green Billiard Cloth,	8	0	0
Superfine Brown, Olive, dark bottle, &c. Cloths, - per yard,	5	22	0

FRENCH CAMBRICS,

FROM PROSSER.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Superfine French Cambrics, per piece from 28 to - -	32	0	0
Superfine 6 quarter Cambrics for Ladies Dresses per yard from ¾ to	1	0	0
Superfine Jaconets, per yard -	1	0	0
Superfine Chints of very neat small Patterns, per yard, - -	0	33	0

FLANNELS, &c.

FROM FAVILL AND CO.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Superfine Welsh Flannel per yard,	1	22	0
Camblet Boat Cloaks, each, -	7	0	0
Blankets, each from 5 to - -	6	0	0

HOSIERY,

FROM SMITH AND CO.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Net Cotton Caps, per dozen, - -	2	22	0
Fine ditto, ditto, - -	5	0	0
Cotton Pantaloon Hose, do. -	8	0	0
Men's Cotton Gloves, per pair, -	0	20	0
Ladies Cotton Hose per dozen from 13 Pagodas to -	16	0	0
Men's Cotton Hose ditto from 12 Pagodas to - -	15	0	0
Men's Superfine Worsted Gauze Hose per dozen, - -	9	0	0
Ladies Superfine White Habit Silk Gloves, per pair, - -	1	0	0
Pantaloon Silk Hose, per pair, -	2	0	0
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Hose, per pair, - - -	3	6	0

CUTLERY,

FROM BURGON.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Sets of London Oval White Ivory Table Knives and Forks, each set one dozen Table, one dozen Desert one pair of Carvers, per set, -	18	0	0
Ditto of Octazon ditto each set, 1½ dozen Table, one dozen Desert, four pair Carvers, per set, -	20	0	0
Ditto of Mitre end ditto each set, one dozen Table, one dozen Desert, and one pair Carvers, per set, - - -	18	0	0

ELEGANT PIER GLASSES,

IN BURNISHED FRAMES.

	Pags.	F.	C.
26 by 15, per pair, - -	65	0	0
36 by 24½ ditto, - - -	105	0	0

MEDICINES,

FROM CANNON AND BRYDEN.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Chiltenham Salts, - per bottle,	1	22	0
Rochelles Salts, - - do.	1	22	0
Brandy Bitters, - - do.	0	22	0
Wryghte's do. - - do.	0	22	0
Manna, - - per lb.	2	0	0
Peruvian Bark, - per bottle,	4	0	0
Peppermint Lozenges, - do.	2	0	0
Cream of Tartar, - - do.	1	0	0
Mahogany Medicine Chest, -	40	0	0
Arrow Root, - - per bottle,	1	22	0
Pomade De Vine, - per pot,	1	11	0

SADLERY,

FROM GIBSON, MILROY, & OTHERS.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Cavalry Saddles complete each, -	50	0	0
Jockey, do. do. do. -	20	0	0
Hunting Saddles stuff flaps do. do.	35	0	0
Ditto do. plain do.	32	0	0
Watering-Snaffle Bridles, - each,	1	22	0
Sets of Heads and Reins, with plated Buckles, - - per set,	3	0	0
Bandy Harnesses, complete, each,	38	0	0
Jockey Whips, - - do.	2	11	0
Bandy do. - - - do.	2	22	0
Tandums or 4 Horse Whips, do.	4	0	0
Suwarrow Spurs, with leathers, per pair, - - -	3	0	0
Plain do. do. do.	2	0	0
Spare Saddle Cloths, - each,	2	22	0
Set Curry Combs and Brushes, per set, - - -	1	0	0
Girths, - - each,	1	22	0
Stirrup Leathers, - per pair,	1	22	0
Martingales each from Pags 3¾ to	4	22	0
Horse Pickers, - each,	0	12	0
Spare Bridles, - - do.	10	0	0
Cruppers, - - - each,	1	0	0
Mouthing Bridles, - - do.	3	22	0
Leather Sircingles, - - do.	1	22	0
Single Shot Belts, - - do.	1	11	0
Double do. do. - - do.	1	22	0

PATENT FLUTES,

	Pags.	F.	C.
Potter's Patent Flutes with 6 keys in cases, - - - each,	22	0	0
Ditto, do. 4 keys, do.	13	0	0

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER,

FROM FROOW AND CO.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Patent Shot No. 1 to 9, per bag,	4	0	0
Battle Powder 1 lb. canister, each,	1	0	0
Ditto 2 lb. do. do.	2	22	0
Ditto 3 lb. do. do.	3	22	0
Flints, - - - per 100	2	0	0
Single Turn Screws, - each,	0	1[illegible]	0
Double ditto, - - do.	0	33	0
Copper Powder Flasks with strings,	1	22	0
Ditto do. without do. do.	1	11	0
Pistol Powder Flasks, - each,	1	11	0

IRON CASH CHESTS,

FROM LARKINS AND EADE.

	Pags.	F.	C.
One wrought Iron Cash Chest weighing 9 cwt. and 18 lb. length 42 Inches, breadth 26 Inches, depth 25 Inches. - - -	170	0	0
One wrought Iron Cash Chest weighing 6 cwt. and 7 lb. length 32 Inches, breadth 22 Inches, depth 21 Inches, - - -	145	0	0

CHARTS,

FROM HORSBROUGH.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Chart China Sea, Malacca Strait, Sincapore Strait, and Bombay harbour, per set, - -	12	22	0
Memoirs and directions for the Chart each, - - -	5	0	0
Chart of Hindostan and Islands, do.	2	0	0
Chart of Cape of Good Hope to the Equator, - - do.	2	22	0
India Directory, - do.	8	0	0

GUNS,

FROM JOSEPH MANTON,

	Pags.	F.	C.
Double barrel'd Gun with patent elevation, patent breeching, hammers, platina touch holes, and finished in the compleatest manner, with extra patent hammers, in cases, - - each,	200	0	0

EPAULETTES,

FROM BRUMFIELD AND CO.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Rich Gold Bullion Epaulettes, each,	12	0	0
Ditto Generals do.	13	0	0
Rich Silver Bullion Epaulettes, do.	10	0	0
Gold twisted bullion 1¼ inch per doz.	1	0	0
Silver do. do. do.	0	38	0
Gold do. 3¼ inch do.	4	22	0
Silver Cavalry Braid, per yard,	0	20	0
Gold do. do - do.	0	26	0
Gold Vellum Lace, - - do.	0	23	0
Silver do do. - - do.	0	26	0
Regulation Sword Knots, each,	2	0	0
Ditto rich do. do.	4	22	0
Ditto richer do. do.	5	0	0
Gold Spangles, - per doz.	2	33	0
Silver do. - - do.	2	22	0
Gold Ruffs Purl, - do.	2	33	0
Silver do. - - do.	2	22	0
Crimson Long Silk Sashes, each,	10	0	0
Ditto Cavalry do. do.	11	0	0
Plated Chain Wings, per pair,	2	0	0
Gilt do. do. - do.	2	11	0
Regimental Gilt Gorgets, - each,	2	0	0
Silver Gorget E. I. Arms, - do.	4	0	0

STATIONARY,

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Chit Paper Gilt, - do.	3	0	0
Ditto plain, - - do.	2	22	0
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Pint fluted Wine and Water Glasses, ditto,	9	0	0
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Pint Tumblers plain, ditto,	6	0	0
3 Gill ditto ditto ditto,	4	0	0
Half Pint ditto ditto, ditto,	3	0	0
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3 Gill ditto ditto ditto ditto,	4	0	0
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Plain Claret Glasses, ditto,	2	22	0
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TINNEVELLY. 20th Dec. 1810.

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TAKES this opportunity of returing his grateful thanks to the LADIES, GENTLEMEN and PUBLIC, for the favours he has received since his return to India, and begs leave to give notice, that finding his business encreased beyond what he is able to manage alone, he has taken as a Partner

Mr. Peter Thomson,

and the business in future will be carried on under the firm of

Thomas Hurst and Co.

MADRAS, January 1, 1811.

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PUNJUMS
AND

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AT SEVEN PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

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TWENTY DOZEN

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6655	6617	6629	6911	6906	6986	6201	[illegible]604
6727	7733	7428	7284	7574	7071	77[illegible]7	7020
7728	7232	7856	7955	7729	7609		

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4801	4703	4192	4577	5357	5519	5520	5472
5240	5142	6870	6060	6367	6968	6942	6612
6341	6554	6568	7950	7340	7126	7358	7674
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J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, January 1, 1811.

(Continued from the 2d page of the paper.)

men who are so regardless of human life, as to commit murder in sport; and to make it a sport for the purpose of getting a holiday, by being sent to Calcutta; to take their trial? So lightly did they treat it, that they openly declared that they held it to be no sin to kill a blackman. Not only had they resolved on murder, but to add to it the crime of perjury. The evidence of one of the witnesses had struck him very forcibly:—his language was what he thought would be the language of every honest man—"I thought," said he, "that in using such expressions, they were in Joke; "till I heard of this murder, and then I found, what "before I was not willing to believe, that they were "in earnest" It was possible that the levity and openness with which the words were spoken, might have led to the belief that they were used in joke, but the solemnity with which their proceedings were conducted, shewed how much they were in earnest. Had they been in joke they would not have taken such pains to disperse the crime among them; nor does it stop there, for the man on whom the short lot fell, tried to shift it from himself to another. Why should he have so anxiously sought to shuffle it off from himself, if the lot had been only drawn in joke? That circumstance plainly shewed that they seriously meditated what they afterwards perpetrated. They then say that they were shooting at a Fox and that the ball struck the deceased by accident:—here the Chief Justice particularly adverted to the direction of the wound and other circumstances, clearly shewing that it could not have arisen from accident.

The Jury by their verdict had pronounced four of the prisoners guilty. It was fit that men so regardless of the lives of others, should lose their own—he was glad however, that they had acquitted the prisoner Clavering—it was a merciful verdict, and he hoped that this narrow escape would be a warning to him to avoid such dangerous companions for the future.—Instead of the holiday which the prisoners expected, they have found death, and it now became his painful duty to pass that sentence upon them.—The four men were then ordered for execution on the Monday following.

The Prisoners received the sentence of death with an apathy that could only be the result of hardened depravity. When they were carried below, they addressed the Spectators with jeers and taunts; and on their way to the prison, one of their number amused himself with a humorous song, which his companions joined in full chorus.

Lieutenant Alexander Black, of the 8th Regt. of Bengal N. I. was yesterday tried on an Indictment for having on the 10th of August last, on the River Hooghly opposite to Chandernagore, fired a gun loaded with powder and ball at a Native Fisherman, named Ramchund.

The Jury returned their verdict *Not Guilty*. A report of this case, will be given in a future number.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	Tuesday, 11, Dec. 1810	SELL
3 14	8 per Cent Loans of 1809, premium.........	3 10
1 10	8 per Cent New Loan Acknowledgements..	1 6

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1810.

From the period mentioned for the despatch of the country ship Fort William, for Bengal, we may reasonably look for intelligence from England, down to the end of July, in all the current month.

The Fort William is the vessel which conveyed the intelligence of the surrender of the French army, under Junot, and the occupation of Lisbon, by the British army.

The country ship Ceres, Captain Nicholls, entered the river on Sunday last, from a trading voyage to the eastward. The following is the substance of the intelligence received by this arrival, relative to the state of commerce in that quarter:

Opium had, with a few exceptions, and where the quantity sold was inconsiderable, been sold at 1000 dollars the chest.

Tin was scarce, and not procurable under 17 dollars per pecul.

Pepper was procurable at Tringano, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars the pecul· but had experienced a material advance, in consequence of the arrival of several American vessels; and at the date of the Ceres's departure thence, was selling as high as from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

The demand for piece goods, was considerable, and the article generally found a ready and favorable sale.

A true bill was found on Monday last, by the Grand Jury, against Mathew Law, Anthony Blagrave, and a native officer, for conspiring to defraud the Company of a quantity of salt.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following copy of a Letter addressed to the Resident of Croee, on the West-Coast of Sumatra, by the Captain of His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, giving an account of a Rock situated in Croee Bay, is published for general information.

(Copy)

To JAMES BROWN, Esq.

Resident at Croee.

Sir,

I beg leave to represent to you, that there is in this Roadstead, a Rock bearing as on the Margin,* which makes it very dangerous for ships approaching this anchorage, I therefore most earnestly recommend your immediately laying a Buoy on it, for the safety of His Majesty's ships, or any others that may wish to stop here.

I beg leave further to inform you, that I have laid a temporary Buoy down, where I would recommend your putting one of a large size to continue.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BYNG.

H. M. Ship Belliqueux,
Croee Bay, July 21, 1810.

By Order of the Marine Board.

ROB· SCOTT, Secretary.

Fort William,
December 5, 1810.

* A remarkable Tree close by the entrance of the River, N. 43 E. Resident's House, S. 40 E. outer point of Selallo Rock, S. 9 E. outer South point of the Bay, S. 25 W. Buoy laid down in 3 fathoms, about half a mile from the shore.

The undermentioned Passengers are proceeding to Europe, on the Larkins, Captain Dumbleton.

Passengers per Larkins:—General St. Leger, and family, and Miss Burroughs.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. Livingston, to proceed to Bushire in charge of Public Stores, that Officer will place himself under the Orders of the Military Board.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm Captain John A. Kempe, to the situation of Commissary of Bazars in the Attaveesy.

On Monday the Institution of an annual fair in honor of the Hindu deity Bhowanee Sunkeraswer, to whom a Pagoda was lately erected and dedicated by Sunkersett Baboolsett, a respectable Hindu Merchant and in which the Leeng, the appropriate symbols of the god Mahadew had been brought from the Nerbuddah, was celebrated at his garden on the road to Breach Candy, by the performance of all the due religious ceremonies, at which almost all the principal Hindoos of the place attended.

The Pagoda was splendidly illuminated on the occasion and numerous shops were erected on the opposite batty fields and along the garden walls; and the concourse of people who attended the opening of the fair and the performance of the ceremonies was so great that it was hardly possible to pass along the road.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1810.

To Messrs. GAMMIDGE and SAUNDERS.

At Fulta near Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

We have great pleasure in sending you the enclosed testimony to the good quality and condition of the contents of a cask of beef cured by you, and which had been six years in Bombay.

The Gentlemen who did Mr Forbes the favor of examining them, were requested to testify, in writing, the opinion they unanimously expressed, as an act of justice to you, and of service to the public.

We have, on these grounds, made the circumstances generally known here, and you are at liberty to make whatever use you please of the certificate in Calcutta.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,
FORBES and CO.

We the undersigned, were present when a cask of Bengal beef was opened at Mr. Forbe's house, marked G. and S. Briskets and Humps, C. Forbes, No. 1.—The cask, Mr. Forbes declared, had been in his possession for the long period of six years, having been sent round to him, by Mr. Colin Robertson of Calcutta, per ship Upton Castle, Captain Pavin; the meat was in excellent pickle, and in the highest state of preservation, without the least taint; a piece of the meat was boiled and tasted by us, and had we not been informed to the contrary, we should have conceived it at the latest to have been of the last year's curing.

GEORGE DUNDAS,
Commr. H M. Navy.
W. T. MONEY,
Supt. of the H. C. Marine.
THOMAS HUGH DAVIES,
Agent Contrs. Victg. H. M. Navy.
W. J. HAMILTON,
H. C. Marine.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1810.

Having examined the above mentioned tierce of provisions, I hereby certify, that it is the same, as was brought round by me from Calcutta on board the Upton Castle for Mr. Forbes, being one of three casks sent by Mr. Robertson at the same time, and landed here in the month of February 1804.

J. PAVIN.

The Cask contained twenty briskets and as many humps, all of which were excellent, and continued so to the last, although the cask was opened as often as it became necessary to take out a piece of either for use, during a period of 5 or 6 months.

CHARLES FORBES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1810.

December 12,—Arrived Brig Maria, Commander T. James, from Columbo.—do. 16, Arab Ship Shaw Allum Nacqudah Syed Abduraiman, from Bussorah.—do. Ship Futtayalley Nacqudah Jaffer, from Muscat.—do. Grab Brig Hammoodee, do. Coleyan, from Muscat.—do. Brig Caroline, Commander John Smith, from Columbo.—do. 17, Ship Ternate, Captain Thomas Smee, from Surat.

CEYLON GOVT· GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 5, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Anderson, 19th Regiment is appointed to the command of the Fort and Garrison of Calpenteen.

Captain Coxon, H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment to be Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, vice Edwards resigned.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS certain restrictions have hitherto been laid on by His Majesty's Commands prohibiting Europeans from holding Ground in this Island and restricting the possession of Lands to Natives only save and except in the Town and Fort of Colombo and the Gravetts thereunto belonging, public Notice is hereby given. By Command of His Excellency that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that all such Restrictions be done away and they are hereby done away accordingly, save and except in the District of Trincomale where the aforementioned Restrictions are for the present still to apply.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) John Rodney.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Colombo the 4th December 1810.

PENANG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

NOVEMBER 10, 1810.

The brig Jane, Captain Masquerier, arrived on Sunday last from Padang, whence she sailed on the 1st ultimo.

It was the intention of Captain Masquerier to have proceeded to the Coast of Coromandel, but the late very heavy squally weather which has obtained in the Bay, obliged him, in a great measure, to bear up for this port.

The Resource, pontine, E. Bradley, arrived the same day, from Tappanoly; she left that port on the 25th ultimo, and had an uncommon good run, only ten days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—June 7.

BILL FOR THE INCREASE OF SEAMEN.

Mr. Rose, pursuant to notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the increase of seamen. His object was to encourage the increase of merchant seamen. He was aware of the difficulties and jealousies to be encountered in any interference with the impress service? but if ever there was a time when that interference might be more safely admitted, it was the present. His plan was for the establishment of Naval Seminaries on the Coasts, where boys might have a due initiation into the profession of a seamen, for four or five years. The source from whence boys should be drawn, he proposed to be that of the parish paupers. Of these there were about 90,000, and their expence would not cost Government more than 5*l.* each. This supply would keep us a succession of seamen to the amount of seven thousand every year. He stated, that owing to the severe operation of the impress service, in some instances, the Commanders of Indiamen have been obliged to go out without having a regular bred seamen on board. This might have been the cause of the loss of so many ships in that service. A Captain had gone out some years ago with his crew similarly circumstanced; after, however, he had made them all seamen, they were all taken from him. He then concluded by moving that leave be given to bring in a Bill to increase the number of persons bred to the sea service.

Mr. William Smith approved of the professed object of the Right Honorable Gentleman's motion; he stated that the rigour of the impress service in the Greenland fishery-trade had been felt so severely in the Orkneys and the Isle of Shetland, as to produce there a general disgust for the service. He recommended some species of commutation by which the merchantmen would bind themselves to the regular supply of a certain proportion of seamen.

Mr. Wilberforce was friendly to any plan that was likely to multiply the connection between the navy and the country.

Lord Cochrane stated as the cause of the severe impress service in the East Indies, the immoderate length of time those ships were suffered to remain upon the same station, until the greater part of the crews had died.

After a few words from Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the motion was agreed to.

EAST INDIAN ARMY.

The Bill now in the House of Commons, relative to the raising and billetting men for the service of the East India Company, enacts, that the recruits raised for the service of the Company shall be billetted, quartered, and provided for—and that the same allowances be extended to them, and carriages provided for their conveyance, when necessary, as if they formed a part of his Majesty's service; they are also to be enlisted by his Majesty's officers, to the number limited by the 39th of the King; new forms of oaths are to be administered, and they are to be attested before Magistrates in the way the King's recruits are are attested, and similar certificates of attestation are to be granted. The time of service is extended from *five* to *twelve* years, and in some instances to a longer period. The members and witnesses are to be sworn on regimental and garrison courts martial, as prescribed by the Mutiny Act for the government of his Majesty's forces. A clause, it is understood, is to be introduced, for settling the correlative rank of King's and Company's officers serving together in India.

THE MORNING POST,—June 5, 1810.

PARISH of St MARYLEBONE.—At a Meeting of the Vestry, held on the 2d day of June, 1810, Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Declaration being proposed and unanimously approved of, was agreed to be signed by the Vestrymen present, and now lies at the Court House in Oxford street, for theirs and the signatures of such other Householders residing in the Parish as approve thereof, viz.

At a time when some individuals have advanced chimerical notions, hostile to good order and civil liberty, we, the undersigned Members of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and other Householders of the said Parish, deeply sensible of the civil and religious blessings which we enjoy, and devoutly thankful for our exemptions from the miseries under which the Continent of Europe is now suffering, hold it to be a duty we owe to our gracious Sovereign our Country, and ourselves, to declare our abhorrence of all factious principles, and our resolution to uphold our free and happy Constitution, as by law established.

Contemplating the warlike preparations of a powerful and insatiable enemy, and at the same time confiding under Divine Providence in the valour and loyalty of our Countrymen, and in our internal resources and insular situation, we think it incumbent on every loyal subject and true patriot to endeavour to consolidate the strength of the Empire, and to discourage every attempt at public disunion.

Impressed as we are with these sentiments, we feel ourselves called on at the present crisis to avow them publicly, and to add our own to the declarations of other individuals, that we will unite every effort to support, with unshaken zeal and loyalty to the King and British Constitution, and to transmit to posterity, that invaluable inheritance of civil and religious liberty which we have received from our ancestors.

RICHARD PAUL JODRELL, Chairman.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 2, 1810.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

Abhorrers of Westminster.—There has been published in the Newspapers, A Declaration on the part of persons calling themselves "*Housekeepers* and *other* "*inhabitants*, within the city and liberties of Westmin-"ster;" and, though no signatures have, as yet, been put to this Declaration, its contents are of a nature to call for particular notice.—This set of Abhorrers begin by deploring "the late *alarming* riots," though not a hundredth part so much mischief was done in them as was done by the Church-and-King mob at Birmingham, or at Liverpool. Far, however, be it from me to palli-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

BAD ENGLISH CORRECTED.

A TALE.

Monsieur De Vic, and eke his Wife we learn,
Once lived at Eltham a neat little town;
Where John, who wore the English Crown,
Built a fine Palace——now a barn.

Monsieur De Vic one Summer morning,
Repaired to Tattersals to buy a Nag,
His Lady gave him special warning,
To get a strong and serviceable Fag.

The Horse procured and safe in Stable laid,
Monsieur De Vic and Wife sat down to tea,
In dropt a friend this loving pair to see,
And thus unto Monsieur De Vic he said.

Pray did you buy that Horse I saw to day?
Yes Sir, dat very Horse myself did buy.
What is his height, and how much did you pay?
I pay twelve pound—he is fifteen *foot* high.

Fifteen feet high!!! exclaims th' astonished guest
Why zounds! no Elephant is half the size,
Fifteen feet high! surely my friend you jest,
Pardonnez moi Monsieur, I tell no lies.

Taizez vous donc (cries Wife) Monsieur De Vic,
Ven you speak Englis—you make a me sick
Parlez francais, or do not speak at all,
No *Sere*, de Horse is fifteen *Inches* tall.

(Continued from the 1st page Supplement.)

ate any mobbish violences: and I think that the worst enemies that the cause of Reform has, are those who, under pretence of avenging the injuries of the people, commit breaches of the peace. It is for *law*; for the *due exercise of law*: for a *government of law*; this is what we are contending for; and we detest unlawful violence, by whomsoever it may be committed.—The Abhorrers abovementioned use a great deal of *cant*, mixed with no small share of invective: but the passage which I am desirous to point out to the particular attention of the reader, relates to *the happiness*, which we enjoy in this country, *compared with the state of people in other countries*, and especially in *France*.—This is a mode of reasoning I never will approve of; because it is an answer to every thing: an answer to every charge, and may be urged by every Robber, private as well as public. We complain, for instance, that Mr. Hunt, one of the favourites of the "great Statesman now no more," has gone off *to Portugal*.—Stop here, a moment.—How came he to go Portugal? To Portugal where our armies are? To Portugal, a country, in fact, in our possession? How came Mr. Hunt to go to Portugal? It was odd enough, that he, who fled from the consequences of his conduct towards the public in England, should *seek shelter amidst the camps and garrisons of the English army!* I beg my readers to ponder this well in their minds; and, odd as the thing may appear at first sight, I am deceived if they will not soon discover a probable reason for Mr. Hunt's selection. This is a curious affair, and to be well noted by the people.—To return from this digression: we complain, for instance, that Mr. Hunt is gone off to Portugal so many thousands of pounds in our debt, and that those whom the law commanded to take sureties for Mr. Hunt, had neglected to take those sureties; so that there was no redress left us; and that, when a motion was made in the Honourable House to *censure* (not *punish*, but merely *censure*) this neglect, that motion was negatived by a large majority of the Honourable House. When we complain of this, or of any other thing of the same sort, we are told, that we are *much better off than the French*; that there is *a military despotism in France*; and the like. When we complain of Lord Castlereagh's offering to give a writership for the purpose of its being swapped against a seat in Parliament, and that the House did not censure him for it; the answer is that we *are not half so miserable as the people in France.* When we complain of any thing, no matter what it be; no matter how oppressive the act, how wicked, how shameful, how revolting to all the principles of our constitution and all the feelings nature; the answer to us is: "*You are not half so miserable as the people of France.*"—This, which is the strongest possible proof of our adversaries being destitute of all sound argument, is the mode of reasoning adopted by the Westminster Abhorrers. But, to what, as I said before, might not the like of this be an answer? Take away the trial by jury in all case where the party is accused of seditious conduct: well, the *French* have *no trial at all* (or, so it is said, at least) in such cases. Hang men for offences against the government, without judge or jury: well, the *French* are hanged or shot (so some people assert) for such offences, not only without judge or jury but without being informed of what they are hung or shot for.—Any thing, therefore, may, if we once admit of this mode of reasoning, receive an answer quite conclusive. If we are never to complain, until we can prove, that we are treated as bad, or worse than the people of France are treated, the *liberties* of England will, I should hope, cease to be a subject of boasting.—But, now let us see the passage alluded to, and, as we proceed, take a little time to inquire into the facts.—"Does history record a nation arrived at so proud a height as Great Britain and Ireland at this moment? These are facts that cannot be contradicted, and the result *(so far)* of the *success of the present contest* is a matter of astonishment and wonder to the whole of the civilized world.—It is true, and it is much to be *deplored* that the public *burthens are heavy*: but it is also true, and self evident, that the increased opulence of the nation has been fully equal to the pressure. The luxuries and the splendour of the higher orders of society do not appear to be diminished. The middling classes appear also to enjoy even more comforts than when taxes were not one-fourth of what they are at present, while the condition of the labouring people is *equal, if not better* than at any former period:—The wise measures adopted in the course of the reign of our benign sovereign, have provided a remedy for the reduction of the National Debt, which *is advancing with a degree of rapidity* towards that great object which is *truly astonishing* and will *soon* operate powerfully in administering the public burdents.—*Before we complain*, therefore, let us look to the state of the Continent of Europe compared with the happy Country in which Providence has been pleased to place us, and judge of our true situation. In France, and the Countries she has brought under her yoke *it is known, to a certainty*, that the *taxes are higher than in Great Britain*, and collected in the most arbitrary manner by the military power; *the Agriculture is every where crippled*; the manufactures are paralyzed; and the commerce almost annihilated. The *unhappy people* under the dominion of France are actually compelled to *make bricks without straw*. The means of subsistence by the different sources of industry are *denied to them*, while they are oppressed by exactions and *contributions to support the military*, by which the little capital they possessed are nearly exhausted, and their situation rendered unbearable by a system of tyranny and oppression which has scarcely any parallel in the history of the world.—Bua this is not all. Their *sons are torn from the bosom of their families by the conscription laws*, as soon as they arrive at the age of 18 years, and *sent to perish in the armies of Spain and Germany*, where, there is the strongest reason to believe 250,000 have been laid in their graves by sickness and the sword during the last two years.—*How very different* is the situation of the people in this happy country! and how much reason they have to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings they enjoy."——To give any answer at all to, or comment upon, the Declaration of persons so very ignorant as those must have been, by whom this paper was penned may seem, to be a waste of time; but, when we consider, that we have here nothing more than what these people have been taught by their betters, and that, in fact, the last resource of our enemies is to propagate notions like these; we shall find, that it is our duty to expose the imposture, from whatever quarter it may proceed.——First we are told of the "*proud height*," at which we have arrived as a nation, and of the "*astonishing successes* of "the present contest."——Really this is too impudent. Just as if the history of the occurrences at the Helder, in South America, in Portugal and Spain, and at Walcheren, were already forgotten! We are, it seems, however, to think ourselves "*great*," and we are to be "*proud*," because we are not yet subdued, as the rest of the nations of Europe have been. To such a state have we come, that the not having been yet absolutely conquered is to be considered a matter fit to be boasted of. These Abhorrers, who bid us be happy because we are not yet conquered, might use the same argument in answer to every sort of complaint; but, they forget, that the contest is *not yet over*. They seem to forget, that this contest is now going on; and, that, when we began it, we were promised *victory*, and not mere safety: not the mere absence of being conquered. But, at any rate, what has this to do with *Parliamentary Reform?* What has this to do with the selling and buying of seats in the Honourable House? Suppose we have triumphed in the contest; suppose we have beat the French, and are now in no danger from them, is that a reason why we should not complain of the decision of the House upon the motion of Mr. Madocks?——Secondly, the Abhorrers tell us, that they deplore the weight of the taxes, but that the luxuries of the rich have *not diminished*, the comforts of the middling classes have *increased*, and that the condition of the labouring people *is better* than ever.—Why, then, do they *deplore* the weight of the taxes?—What hardy fronts or what empty heads must these men have! To make such assertions as these in the present well known situation of the country is impudent beyond example. It is notorious; it is in proof before the House, that the number of the paupers has been doubled since the year that Pitt became minister, and that, at this time, about *one person of every seven*, in this kingdom, is a pauper. And, as to the middle class, there is scarcely any remains of that class; but all are rich or poor; all independence is swallowed up in the gulph of taxation. These truths are notorious, and yet, there are persons, who have the impudence to make assertions like this above quoted——But, if it was true, as it is false, that the people were as well off as formerly, would that be a reason, why Englishmen should not complain of the Expedition to Walcheren? Would that be any reason why Englishmen should not complain of the vote upon Mr. Madocks's motion? Would that be any reason why they should not complain of acts of bribery and corruption; of frauds, peculations, and acts of robbery committed upon them? Would that be any reason why they should not ask for a Reform of Parliament?——Thirdly, the Abhorrers assert, that the measures adopted for "providing "*a remedy* for the *reduction* of the National Debt" have had such a wonderfully fine effect, that the said measures "will soon operate powerfully in diminishing the public burdens." *Soon!* why so Pitt and his set asserted nearly *thirty years ago*. It was by the means of this delusion (in which I really believe, he himself was as much a dupe as any body) that he made his grand strides to power. Not a penny, however, has ever been *taken from the public burdens* on account of this debt. To defray the charge on account of the debt *more and more money is raised upon the people every year*. Last year the expences of the debt were greater than they were the year before; this year they will be greater than they were last year; and thus has the thing going on ever since the Pitt became Minister. What impudence, then, must men have, or how grossly ignorant must they be, to tell us, that the public burdens will *soon* be lightened by the means of this debt system!——In 1792, the year before the *war against the finances of France*, the people of this kingdom paid, annually, NINE millions of pounds on account of the debt. They paid last year THIRTY-ONE millions on account of that debt; so that, in the space of 18 years, the debt has gone on increasing from 9 millions to 31 millions, notwithstanding the operation of the measure of *reduction*; and, in the face of this undeniable fact, there Abhorrers have the impudence to assert that that "wise measure will *soon* operate powerfully in *diminishing the public burdens*." To be sure, there is some allowance to be made for men who talk of "*a remedy* for the *reduction*." Pitt's scheme and measures were *a remedy* for the *reduction* with a vengeance. The ignorance of these people does not, however, prevent them from being able to mislead others. It is, therefore, necessary to expose the falsehood of their assertions. This is a false hope that they hold out. There will be no diminution of the public burthens arise from any of the measures yet adopted, relative to the debt; and the only possible alleviation to be felt by those who pay the interest, is *the increase of the paper-money*, which causes, and must cause, a depreciation in the value of money, and of course, diminish the *real* amount of the interest received by the fund-holder.——Fourthly, we are desired by these Abhorrers to look at the state of the Continent of Europe, and, "*before we complain*," compare the situation of France (and the countries she has overrun) with our own situation. When they were about it, they might have bid us look at China, where the people are compelled to kneel down and lick the dust when their masters pass by: or at Africa where the people are sold into slavery. Why stop at France and the countries she has overrun? Why not tell us, at once, that until our rulers have the power, as in Algiers, to give us a flogging, or even to put us to death, whenever they please, we ought not to complain? What have we to do with *other countries?* Is an Englishman not to complain of any act of unlawful power, because there are more odious acts of that sort committed in other countries? What an insolent species of reasoning!——Instead of waiting till our situation be as bad as that of enslaved nations, it behoves us, in looking at the state of those nations, to begin betimes to guard ourselves against their fate. But, without thinking it at all necessary in the way of answer to these Abhorrers, let us see a little into their *facts*. They say: "In France and the countries she has "brought under her yoke, it is *known to a certainty*, "that the taxes are higher than in Great Britain; and "*collected in the most arbitrary manner by the military "power*; that *agriculture is very where crippled*." I stop here, and call upon the reader to admire the impudence, the insolent contempt for the people's understanding, the profligate defiance of truth here exhibited to the public. It is notorious, that, at this very time, *this kingdom receives part of its food from France and the countries she had brought under her yoke*, and that our corn-markets are regulated by the supplies therefrom received. It is notorious that this food is brought to us in the vessels of France and the counries she brought under her yoke. What then must be the impudence or the ignorance of these hireling Abhorrers! The agriculture of France has, by many persons, been described as in a very flourishing state; but, without resorting to what ony one has said, or can say, about it, we know, that France has corn to *sell*; we know that France has corn to *spare*; and we know that *we* are glad to purchase that corn, and to pay to our mortal enemy, yea even to Buonaparte, *a tax of, perhaps six-pence or seven-pence upon every quartern loaf that we eat, that is made of imported wheat*. This is our situation. Buonaparte gives us leave to buy French corn to make bread of; but he makes us pay him six pence or seven pence in tax for every quartern loaf made out of his corn. And it is while we are carrying on such a trafficks as this: while we are ending away all the gold and silver we can scrape together (for they will have none of our paper-money) to enrich the farmers in France and her dependent states; it is while this is going on, that we have men amongst us impudent enough to bid us be contented without any reform of abuse, to bid us hold our peace, because agriculture under the sway of Buonaparte is *every where crippled*, and that the *means of subsistance is denied to the people!*——But, again I return to my question: supposing what you say to be as true as it is false, what is the state of France to us? If the people of that country were actually starving for want of bread, owing to the government of Buonaparte, instead of having bread in such abundance as to be able to spare us some; if they were expiring with hunger, is that any reason why the people of England should be imprisoned or punished in any way, without trial by a Jury? When the people of England complain that Magna Charta and the Law of the Land have been violated, are they to be silenced by being told, that the people of France have no bread to eat!——It is curious to observe the strong resemblance which the reasonings of Buonaparte, or rather his statements, bear to the answers given us by those who are opposed to Parliamentary Reform, and who attempt to defend the recent measures of the House of Commons. These latter bid us look at the signs of *prosperity* all over the country; the *improvements* of every sort, and especially in *agriculture*; the new *roads, canals*, and the like. What is all this in answer to the man who complains of the decision upon Mr. Madocks's motion, or of the violation of Magna Charta and the Law of the Land? Supposing it shall, at last, be judicially decided, that Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones have been illegally imprisoned; and, of course, if it shall appear that the violence and murders occasioned by the imprisonment of the former are wholly to be attributed to those, who ordered that imprisonment; supposing this should, at last, be the law, shall Sir Francis Burdett & Mr. Jones be told, & shall the relations of the murdered people be told, in answer to their complaints, that we have *vast improvements going on in highways, watercourses, and cattle breeding?* If so; if this be an answer to those, who complain of violations of the constitution; if this be a sufficient answer, let us hear nothing more against the government of Buonaparte, who every year, in his Expose, takes care to give a very *full*, and, I dare say, pretty *true*, account of the many and great improvements in *agriculture, roads, canals*, and *bridges*. This is one of the old tricks of despotism. It generally takes care of its slaves, for precisely the same reason that a man takes good care of his horses and his sheep. I should think, that this circumstance, so very notorious as it is, of Buonaparte's boasting of his great improvements, or, "*amelioration*," (for that is the cant word) as to *roads*, and *canals* and *bridges* and *agriculture* and *schools* and the rest of it, would make our adversaries cautious how they fall into the same train of boasting. Were there, indeed, nothing to be looked after but mere eating and drinking and clothing and fire, in any part of the community; if *mind* and *sentiment* were wholly out of the question, then there might be some foundation for this sort of reasoning: but, does a man want *nothing* but food and raiment? And, besides, nothing is more true than that *real plenty* does hardly ever go hand in hand with these showy "*ameliorations*." In China every thing is in such order, that even a *pebble* is not to be seen to roughen the surface of the road, on which the emperor travels for hundreds of miles at a stretch. The whole country, in China, is a garden, better cultivated, perhaps, than the choicest kitchen gardens in this kingdom; and in India, not only are the fields in many cases, cultivated by the hand of man, but the corn is wetered out of wells, the water being drawn and distributed by men, women and children. Yet are the people in those countries the most wretched of slaves, though there are not wanting *writers*, who would be glad to see Englishmen in the same plight. "*India in England*" is the wish of their heart. Let us hear no more, then, about *improvements* and *amelioration*, about roads and canals and bridges and enclosures and turnpike-gates as so many proofs of national "*prosperity*" and happiness; for, so to consider them is to consider the people of England as so many brutes, as so mony animals, having no other cares than those relating to food and raiment.——There is, moreover, another reason, which, methinks, should make men in power shy of employing this argument; for, if PLENTY (and what are your agricultural improvements unless that be the effect of them); if plenty be *a proof of good government*, and of a state of things *that requires no change*, what must SCARCITY be a proof of? It is odd enough, that, while these gentlemen are chaunting out with lungs of Brobdignagians, the vast *improvements* of the day, and quoting them as proofs of good government, they are equally loud against all improvement in the management of the public affairs, which they call *innovation* and *revolution* and what not! But, to come back to the proof afforded by plenty, what would be said of us Reformers, if we were to cite *scarcity* as a proof of *bad* government? Yet, nothing could be fairer. If fine fields and crops and cattle are to be cited as proof that no change in the system of politics is wanted, why may not bad crops and a scarcity of food be cited in proof on the opposite side? The quartern loaf is now *seventeen pence*. It may be much dearer; but which of us would not be called a most *seditious villain*, if he were to attribute the high price of the loaf to the mismanagement of public affairs? With full as much truth, however, and with as much sincerity might that be done, as the improvements of the roads and bridges and canals and cattle are imputed to the present system. There is no getting out of this. Either plenty is by no means to be attributed to the present mode of managing the affairs of the county, or, scarcity is to be attributed to that same cause. The latter is the better ground to stand upon, because the *waste of war* must always be *something*, though, comparatively, it cannot be any great deal. The keeping of a great number of the ablest hands from agricultural labour, and a great number of the best horses from the same sort of labour: these must produce *some* effect, and as this cause of diminution in point of produce *may* arise from an erroneous management of the public affairs, part of the sufferings of scarcity *may* be attributable to the errors of government. Yet, in a time of scarcity of bread, that man would be deemed exceedingly base, who should lay the blame at the door of the prevailing system of government or politics; all "the *king's friends*," as they have the insolence exclusively to call themselves, would say, that such a man's object was to excite discontentment and sedition. With what face, then, can they put forward "the *flourishing* situation of the country" as a *proof* that the present mode of conducting public affairs is such that requires no *change?* Let them answer this question, and let them give a *satisfactory* answer, to it; or, let them, in future, forbear to cite what they call the flourishing state of the country as a proof of the excellence of the system, which lets pass with impunity, crimes such as we have seen proved.—The Abhorrers must not, however, pass off with the credit of *inventing* this argument against Reform. They borrowed it from Mr. Davis Giddy's reported Speech upon Mr. Brand's motion, where he is stated to have said, that "The situation of the country was most *flourishing*, as our *public works, canals, harbours*, &c. every where evinced. We had *no military conscription* as other countries had. We *had indeed taxes to pay*; but fleets and armies *could not be supported without incurring a great expence*. The people of the country however, *lived at their ease*, and even to *a prolonged period of life*."—So, here is an *additional reason* for being content without Reform; to wit; that we *live*; aye, and that we *live to be old* too! This is, indeed, a fine compliment to the borough-system! Say no more about it, ye cavilliers. It lets us *live*; aye, lets us live out our life. Does not kill us. Does not knock us at head, when we become useless, as people do their old horses—This is something, indeed, though it has been pretty well ascertained that the *Italions* and *French* & even *Spaniards*, live *longer* than we do. But, as to living *at our ease*, few are those, I fancy, who have to boast of that sort of happiness, unless they are so situated as to draw their means of living out of the taxes, it being quite as much as any man, living upon his own earnings or income can well do to provide for the calls of the various taxgatherers.—Here, in Mr. Giddy's speech, is all the history of *canals* and *roads* and *harbours*. The abhorrers of Westminster are mere imitators of Mr. Giddy. But, as Mr. Giddy will not, I am sure, deny that "a *flourishing* country" cannot mean a country where the produce of the land is so deficient as to compel the said country to pay to its avowed enemy, the enemy whom it mortally hates, a tax upon a part of the bread that it eats; as I am sure Mr. Giddy will not deny this, I shall certainly except to hear him acknowledge, by-and-bye, that he was not aware of this circumstance, when he made his speech. To what extent this dependence upon the enemy may go, I shall not pretend to say; but, if it should go to any great extent, these reasoners may possibly have to repent of having broached such an argument; of having, in answer to our complaints against moral and political crimes, told us of the flourishing state of the lands and roads and rivers.—Mr. Giddy, like the Abhorrers; or, rather, they like him, boast that we have *no military conscription*, which boast I shall leave them to enjoy, hoping, however, that, next time they use it, they will explain *what it is* that military conscription *means*. But the Abhorrers go a little further, and tell us, that Buonaparte has sent thousands upon thousands of his subjects to *perish* in *Spain* and *Germany*. They appear to have forgotten those whom we sent to perish in *Flanders*, in *Portugal*, in *Holland*, and at *Walcheren!* Well may they ask: "how *very different* is the situation of the "people in this happy country! and well may they, omnipotent liars and hypocrites, call upon us to thank *Divine Providence* for the political blessings we enjoy!—Thus I dismiss these Abhorrers, upon whom I should have been ashamed to bestow so much time, had I not perceived in their Declaration all those ingredients of deception, by which so many good people have been misled, and especially that most mischievous, though fallacious argument, *that we are still better off than other nations are, and particularly the French.* What would our forefathers have said, if such an argument had been offered to them, when they turned out King James and passed the Bill of Rights? But the truth is, that, at no time, previously to the disgraceful days of *alarm*, would such an argument have been thought of. Read all the debates and all the pamphlets of the reigns of the Stuarts, and you will never find such an idea coming even from the most venal of countries. It is, indeed, a most outrageous insult to the nation to be told, that it is not to complain, because it is still not so much oppressed as those nations, whom it was formerly wont to despise for their slavery. There is no point at which this reasoning is bound to stop; for, if we were reduced to the state of the French, there are the Chinese and the Turks and the Algerines to bid us look at, and "thank *Divine Providence*," that our lot is better than theirs. We are, in short, to look all over the world, and as long as any part of the human race, any thing in human shape, is to be found more oppressed than we are, we are not to complain. Such is the main argument of the enemies of Parliamentary Reform. They have nothing else to offer: and, this, I trust, we shall treat with the indignation it deserves.

Wm. COBBETT,

Botley, 31st May, 1810.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Friday, January 4, 1811.

LONDON,—August 4, 1810.

A Jamaica Mail arrived yesterday, by which we received a copy of a Proclamation issued by the Government of New Barcelona, to the inhabitants of that Province, and those of New Andalusia. It would appear by this document that the provinces adjoining the Caraccas are following the example of that district; and private accounts state that there is every probability of the same spirit of independence extending itself throughout the whole of the South American provinces. By the same Mail we have also received accounts from St. Domingo, which state that some further advantages have been obtained by Christophe over Petion, who has in consequence been reduced to the greatest extremity.

We are extremely sorry to hear, that the respectable banking-house of Messrs. Devaynes and Co. in Pall-Mall, stopped payment yesterday morning, which has created the greatest consternation at the west end of the town.

August 6.

The Mutine sloop of war has arrived at Portsmouth, from the river Plate. Buenos Ayres has followed the example of the Caraccas, establishing an independent Government, professing loyalty to Ferdinand, but disclaiming the authority of the Regency of Cadiz. The Viceroy was deposed, and a Junta of the natives established. Further accounts from the Caraccas represent the new Government of that province as perfectly organized.

The Treaty between Portugal and Great Britain which has been published, would not be interesting to our Readers if given in detail. By this Treaty Great Britain is, in every respect, put upon a footing with the most favored nations. The stipulations of the Methuen Treaty at present remain unaltered.

August 8.

In consequence of the search made in America, Jeffery's the seamen appeared before Mr. Jackson, our Ambassador at the United States, on the 16th of June, when he was proved to be the identical person who was taken off the island of Sombrero by an American vessel, a few days after he had been upon it from the Recruit.

August 10.

Bonaparte and his new bride.—Letters from Paris (say the German Papers) hint at a want of harmony between the newly married couple, but we do not know how much credit is to be given to the story.—Here it is believed that the Empress is not pregnant, and it is supposed that the former report was a mere squib.

Deal, Aug. 12.—Arrived yesterday the Pompee, 80 guns, with several homeward bound East India Ships under convoy.

Naval Promotions.—The following Commanders have been lately promoted to the rank of Post Captains :—

Captains C. J. Austen, Spelman Swaine (of the Philomel), Francis Beaufort (of the Blossom), Benjamin Walker, William Charlton, John Maxwell, Philip Browne, W. B. Bradby.—The following Lieutenants are promoted to Commanders :—Lieutenants Henry Wildey, J. Molyneux, Thomas Barclay, Henry Jane, G. H. Guion, D. Lawrence, Wm. Stewart (late Flag Officer to Sir Roger Curtis) T. S. Grove, P. Proctor, G. W. Willis, Henry Thompson, R. Lisle Coulson, Hayes O'Brady, Henry Weir. There were 52 Midshipmen promoted to Lieutenants in May, and 22 in June.

Naval Appointments.—Rear Admiral Otway, to command at Leith, in the room of Sir Edmund Nagle; Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, to succeed Admiral Otway in the command in the River; Rear Admiral Pickmore, to be Captain of the Mediterranean Fleet; Captain Bayntun, to be Paying Commissioner at Plymouth, in the room of Admiral I. Pellew; Sir Home Popham, to the Venerable; Captain A. Mackenzie, to the Armada; Captain Guion, to the Philomel; Captain J. Stewart, to the Blossom.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Sunday evening his Majesty and Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia walked on the Terrace till eight o'clock. The Terrace was but thinly attended by any of the Nobility; but what company attended was very genteel.

WAR OFFICE,—July 25, 1810.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Generals Patrick Sinclair, William Orchard Huddlestone, George Fead, James Sowerby, Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart. Gother Mann, Donald M. Donald, John Pratt, Forbes Champague, Josiah Champagne, Harry Calvert George Cockburne, Edward Dunne, James Drummond, William Dowdeswell, Alexander Mackenzie, George Moncrieffe, Thomas Meyrick, Thomas Graham, Charles Craufurd, George Henry Vansittart, Honorable Charles Fitzroy, Francis Hugonin, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Frederick Baron Decken, of the King's German Legion; John Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery; Christopher Danby, of the 54th foot; William Balfour, of the 57th foot; William Wilkinson, of the 30th foot; Henry Tucker Montresor, of the 18th foot; Albert Gledstanes, of the 57th foot; John Hodgson, of the half-pay, 131st foot; Charles Stevenson, of the York Rangers; Lawrence Bradshaw, of the 1st Life Guards: Richard T. Nelson, on the half-pay of the late Essex fencibles; G. W. Richard Harcourt, of the 12th foot; William Palmer Ackland, of the Coldstream guards; Nicholas Nepean, on the half-pay of the late Banffshire fencibles; James Taylor, of the 12th foot; Miles Nightengall, of the 69th foot; James Hay, William Cockle, of the 5th foot; Leonard S. Orde, on the half-pay of the 132d foot; R. Bingham, of the 3d foot; J. Lee, on the half-pay of the late 113th foot, H. Clinton, of the 1st foot guards, J. Sontag; Edward W. L. Popham, on the half pay of the Cambrian rangers; James Dunlop, of the 59th foot; Fitzroy G. Maclean, of the 37th foot; Walter Ker, on the half-pay of the Loyal British fencibles; Alexander Campbell, of the York light infantry volunteers; Henry Frederick Campbell, of the 1st foot guards; William Burnett, on the half-pay of the York hussars; Richard Stewart, of the 43d foot; Hon. William Charles Stewart, of the 13th light dragoons; Augustus Baron Veltheim, of the King's German Legion; with temporary rank only; George Baron Bock, of the King's German Legion, with ditto; Thomas Trotter, of the royal artillery; John Smith, ditto; William Cuppage, ditto; Thomas Seward, ditto; Francis Laye, ditto; Bayley Willington, ditto; Peter Du Plat, of the King's German Legion, with temporary rank only; Augustus Baron Hornstedt, ditto, ditto; Victor Baron Alten, ditto, ditto; Sigesmund Baron Low, ditto, ditto; Adolphus Baron Barsse, ditto, ditto: Charles Baron Alten, ditto, ditto; William Grant, of the royal invalid artillery; John Croker, on half pay; John Hope, of the 60th foot: Sir Montagu Bourgoyne, Bart. on the half-pay of the 21st light dragoons; Alan Cameron, of the 79th foot; Andrew Lord Blaney, of the 89th foot; Hon. Stephen Mahon, of the 7th dragoon guards: Daniel Hoghton, of the 8th foot: John Sullivan Wood, of the 8th light dragoons: Daniel O'Meara, on the half-pay of the 12th West India regiment: Francis Baron Rottenburg, of the 60th foot: Hon. Charles Colville, of the 13th foot, Frederick Charles White, of the 1st foot guards; Gore Browne, of the 40th foot; Lewis Lindenthal, of the 97th foot: Barnard F. Bowes, of the 6th foot: Roger Coghlan, on the half-pay of the 14th garrison battalion: Henry Fane, of the 1st dragoon guards: Robert Bolton, of the 13th light dragoons; Robert Cheney, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, George Anson, of the 16th light dragoons: Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to be major-generals in the army.

Lieutenant Colonels General Gosselin, on the half-pay of the late 130th foot: Richard Lee, of the 63d foot: William Alexander, of the 1st garrison battalion: Frederick Phillips Robinson, on the half-pay of the 91st foot; Charles Campbell, on the half-pay of the 132d foot: Arthur Robert Dillon, on the half-pay of the 115th foot: Duncan Darroch, of the 36th foot: John Grey, on the half-pay of the 13th foot: Francis Stewart, of the 1st Ceylon regiment: William Tomlinson, of the 18th foot: John Murray, of the 96th foot: Arthur Aylmer, on the half-pay of the 68th foot William Say, on the half-pay of the 99th foot: John Mackenzie, on the half-pay of the Ross and Cromary fencibles: Edward Barnes, of the 46th foot: Henry Davis, of the 22d light dragoons: Phineas Riail, of the 15th foot: Robert Campbell, on the half-pay of the Prince of Wales's fencibles: William Brooke, of the 5th dragoon guards: Hon. William Ponsonby, of the 5th dragoon guards: Thomas Molyneux, on the half-pay of the 104th foot: Hugh Baillie, on the half pay of the Surrey rangers: Edward Macdonnell, on the half-pay of the 105th foot: George A. Armstrong, on the half-pay of the 96th foot: William Doran, of the 79th foot: Augustus Fitzgerald, on the half-pay of the 107th foot: Benjamin Forbes, of the 80th foot: Haviland Smith, of the 27th foot: William Peachey, on half pay of the 108th foot: James Butler, of the Royal invalid artillery: William Inglis, of the 57th foot: Charles Robinson, of the royal invalid artillery: John Vincent, of the 49th foot: George Lewis, of the royal invalid artillery: Robert Lethbridge, on half-pay of the 54th foot; William Frederick Sprye, of the 77th foot: Henry Procter, of the 42d foot: John Brown, of the royal staff corps: J. Walker, of the late royal Irish artillery: William Hutchinson, on half pay of the 12th garrison battalion: Daniel Seddon, on half-pay of the late 22d light dragoons: George Robert Ainslie, of the 25th foot: John Byng, of the 3d regt. of foot guards: Thomas Brisbane, on half-pay of the late York rangers: Richard O'Donavon, of the 6th dragoons: Charles Neville, of the royal invalid artillery: Henry Cuyler, of the 85th foot: Hon. Thomas William Fermor, of the 3d regiment of foot guards: John Hall, on half-pay of the 20th foot: Alexander Halkett, of the new Brunswick fencibles: Hugh Swayne, of the late royal Irish artillery: Hon. W. J. Gore, on half pay of the 9th foot: John Byne Skerrett, of the 47th foot: James Alexander Stuart, on half pay of the 20th foot: Hon. William Fitzroy, on half pay of the 85th foot: Sir William Kerr, Knt. on half pay of the late 22d light dragoons: Denis Pack, of the 71st foot: Charles Griffiths, on half pay of the Antient Irish fencibles: Sir Granby T. Calcraft, Knt. of the 3d dragoon guards: Lord R. Edward H. Somerset, of the 4th dragoon guards. Hampton P. Thomas, on half pay of the royal waggon train: John Picton, of the 12th foot: Boyle Travers, of the 56th foot: Edward Scott, of the 95th foot: William M'Caskill, on half-pay of the late 92d foot: George Wilson, of the 39th foot: John Crougy, of the 72d foot · Frederick William Butler, of the Coldstream regt. of foot guards: John R, Broadhead, on half-pay of the late 121st foot: Thomas Bradford, of the 82d foot: Thomas Gerald Elrington, on half pay of the 115th foot: John Granby Clay, on half pay the 24th light dragoons, W. Lockhart, of the 36th foot; Alexander C. Jackson, of the 67th foot; Robert Ross, of the 29th foot; Hon. William Blaquiere, on half pay of the Birmingham fencibles, Henry G. Barry, of the 15th foot; Thomas Browne, of the 69th foot; Lewis de Watteville, of Watteville's regiment; John Lambert of the 1st regt. of foot guards; James Willoughby Gordon, of the royal African corps; Michael Head of the 13th light dragoons; J. Fuller, of the Coldstream regt. of foot guards; Manly Power, of 32d foot; Adam Gordon, of the 67th foot; Thomas G. Montresor, of the 22d light dragoons; Matthew C. D. Griffith, of the 1st regt. of foot guards; Ralph Darling, of the 51st foot; W. H. Campbell, of the 31st foot; J. T. Kelly, of the 1st regt. of foot guards; George Horsford, of the 28th foot; Randalph Marriott, of the 24th foot; Lachlan M'Quarrie, of the 73d foot: S. Gibbs, of the 59th foot; Herbert Taylor, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to be colonels in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonels Sir Robert T. Wilson, Knt. of the 20th light dragoons; and Matthew Lord Aylmer, of the Coldstream foot guard, to be aides-de-camp to the King.

Major William Armstrong, of the 65th foot; James Kearney, of the 2d dragoon guards; Edward J. O'Brien, on the half-pay of the Princess Charlotte of Wales fencibles; John Cooke, on the half-pay of the 28th dragoons; Thomas Foster, on the half-pay of the York hussars; Charles De Vogelsang, of Roli's regt. James Dunsmore, on the half pay of the late 10th garrison battalion; John Drigue Morgan, on the half-pay of the 5th foot; John Le Mesurier, on the half-pay of the 17th foot; Ralph Gore, on the half-pay of the York fusileers, Alexander Stewart, on the half-pay of the 4th foot; Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, on the half-pay of the Corsican rangers; Hon. J. Ramsay, on the half-pay of the Clanalpine fencibles; John F. Brown, of the 28th foot; J. A. Farquarson, of the 25th foot; George Robertson, of the Canadian fencibles; Robert Owen, on the half-pay of the 5th garrison battalion: Hon. Henry A. B. Craven, on the half-pay of the independents; William Campbell, of the 78th foot; Charles Macquire, of the 42d foot; Charles Hill, of the 50th foot; J. M'Dougal, on the half-pay of the 27th foot; Amos G. Norcott, of 95th foot; George Evans, of the 2d West Indian rangers; Charles Bruce of the 39th foot, Nuttal Green, on the half-pay of the 35th foot: John Foster Fitzgerald, of the 60th foot; Charles Hicks, of the 24th foot; Donald Macbean, of the 89th foot; James Shortall, of the late royal Irish artillery; R. Legge, of the late royal Irish artillery; Robert Craufurd, of the late royal Irish artillery; Alexander Macleod, of the 59th foot; Marck Joseph Dufaure, of the chasseurs Britanniques; Anthony Conran Zwerffel, of Meuron's regiment; David Rattray, of the 1st foot; Wm. Carden, of the 25th light dragoons; Charles Tudor, of the royal waggon train; James Erskine, of the 48th foot; A. B. Clifton, of the 3d dragoon guards; Wm. Marlay, of the 3d West India regt. Ernest Missett, of the half pay of the 8th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captains Charles Keane, of the royal artillery, Richard Buckner, of the royal artillery, Henry Evelegh, of the royal artillery, Archibald Maclaghlan, of the 69th foot, Wm. Parke, of the 2d foot, Anthony Rumpler, of the 60th foot, C. Dela Houssaye Bouverie, of the 60th foot, Gustavus Brann, of the 60th foot, R. S. Brough, of the royal artillery, C. C. Bingham, of the royal artillery, George Muttlebury, of the 69th foot, Robert Celly, of the 47th foot, John Dyer, of the royal artillery, James Miller, of the 68th foot, George W. Barr, of the 32d foot, Timothy Cassin, of the 5th West India regiment, D. B. Davis, of the 100th foot, Andrew Aredon, of the royal artillery, R. W. Mills, of the 45th foot, John Marsden, of the 11th foot, W. Henry Ford, of the royal engineers, H. Edgar, of the 23d foot, F. W. Mulcaster, of the royal engineers, Thomas Murphy, of the 5th West India regt. Stephen George Ayde, of the royal artillery,—R. O'Farrell Friend, of the 41st foot, A. Clerke, of the 49th foot, to be majors in the army.

Staff.—To be Aide-de-Camp to the King—Colonel Henry Davis, of the 22d Light Dragoons,—Colonel D. Pack, of the 7th foot.—Col. Lord R. Edward H. Somerset, of the 4th dragoons.—Col. George Wilson, of the 39th foot.—Colonel Frederick William Buller, of the Coldstream Guards.—Col. R. Ross, of the 20th foot.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 31.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White, Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq. George Montagu, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. James Pigott, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Radstock, Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue, Wm. Young, Esq. Right Hon James Lord Gambier, Philip Patton, Esq. Sir Charles Morrice Pole, Bart. John Leigh Douglas, Esq. William Swiney, Esq. Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq. Charles P. Hamilton, Esq. Edmund Dod, Esq. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. John Thomas, Esq. James Birnie, Esq. Sir Erasmus Gower, Knt. John Holloway, Esq. George Wilson, Esq. to be Admirals of the White.

Vice Admirals of the Red, Sir Charles Henry Knowles, Bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deans, Esq Sames Hawkins Whitshed, Esq. Arthur Kempe, Esq. Smith Child, Esq. Thomas Taylor, Esq. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, Thomas West, Esq. James Douglas, Esq. Peter Aplin, Esq. Henry Savage, Esq. Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, Esq Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. George Bowen, Esq. to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White, Robert Montagu, Esq. John Fergusson, Esq. Edward Edwards, Esq. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart, and K. B. to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White, Edward Tyrrel Smith, Esq. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Thomas Macnamara Russell, Esq. Sir Henry Trollope, Knt. Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, Bart. Robert M'Doual, Esq. Billy Douglas, Esq. John Wickey, Esq. John Fish, Esq. J. Knight Esq. Edward Thornbrough, Esq. Sampson Edwards, Esq. George Campbell, Esq Henry Franckland, Esq. Arthur Phillip, Esq. Sir William George Fairfax, Knt. to be vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue, Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. Thomas Drury, Esq. Albemarle Bertie, Esq. Right Hon. William Earl of Northesk, K. B. James Vashon, Esq. Thomas Wells, Esq. Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue, Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. John Aylmer, Esq. Samuel Osborn, Esq. Richard Boger, Esq. John Child Purvis, Esq. Theophilus Jones, Esq. William Domett, Esq. William Wolseley, Esq. John Manley, Esq. George Murray, Esq. John Sutton, Esq. Robert Murray, Esq. Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. John Markham, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear Admiral of the Red, Charles Stirling, Esq. to be Vice Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red, Henry D'Esterre Darby, Esq. Edward Bowater, Esq. George Palmer, Esq. William O'Bryen Drury, Esq. William Essington, Esq. John M'Dougall, Esq. James Alms, Esq. Eliab Harvey, Esq. Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt. John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the Red, Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart, and K. B. Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. Thomas Sotheby, Esq. Nathan Brunton. Esq. William Hancock Kelly, Esq. John Schanck, Esq. Hon. Michael De Courcy, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White, William Bentinck, Esq. Paul Minchin, Esq. Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon; John Hunter, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White, Francis Pender, Esq. William Albany Otway, Esq. George Lumsdaine, Esq. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. and K. B. Henry Nicholls, Esq. Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Davidge Gould, Esq. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Robert Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas Revell Shivers, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue, William Lechmere, Esq. Thomas Foley, Esq. Charles Tylar, Esq. Robert Carthew Reynolds, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue, Robert Watson, Esq. Right Hon. Alan Hyde Lord Gardner, Manley Dixon, Esq. George Losack, Esq. William Mitchell, Esq. George Hart, Esq. Thomas Bertie, Esq. Rowley Bulteel Esq. William Luke, Esq. Isaac George Manley, Esq. William Luke, Esq. Isaac George Manley, Esq. John Osborn, Esq. Edmond Crawley, Esq. Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir Thomas Williams, Knt Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart. George Countess, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of His Majesty's Fleet, viz,—John Laugharne, Esq. William Hargood, Esq. George Gregory, Esq. John Ferrier, Esq. Richard Incledon Bury, Esq. Robert Moorsom, Esq. Sir Charles Hamilton, Barrt. Hon. Henry Curzon, Lawrence William Halsted, Esq. Edward Oliver Osborn Esq. Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Knt. Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, Francis Fayerman, Esq Right Hon. George Earl of Galloway, Thomas Francis Freemantle, Esq. Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. Philip Charles Durham, Esq. Israel Pellew, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Hallowell, Esq. George Johnstone Hope, Esq. the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, and James Nicoll Morris, Esq. to be Colonels in His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of William Hargood, Esq. Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. and the Hon. Henry Curzon, appointed flag officers of His Majesty's Fleet.

WAR OFFICE,—August 4, 1810.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's forces, to take rank by Brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, as follows:

Colonels J. Richardson, H. Oakes, E. Trapaud, D. M'Neile, T. Marshall, C. Reynolds, W. Kinsey, T. Bowser, B. Close, H. Stafford, J. Morris, P. Powell, R. Phillips, R. Bruce, H. C. Palmer, R. Blair, and A. Kyd, to be *Major-Generals.*

Lieutenant Colonels N. Carnagie, J. Horsford, J. Gordon, T. S. Bateman, R. Bell, T. Clarke, W. H. Blachford, M. Grant, J. Baillie, W. Williamson, A. Disney, J. Brunton, J. Cuppage, R. Lang, H. P. Lawrence, H. White, G. Martindell, C. Rumley, G. S. Brown, W. S. Brown, W. D. Fawcett, and H. Woollington, to be *Colonels.*

Captains, from P. Littlejohn to T. Wood, to be *Majors.*

Brevet.—Major Sampson Freeth, on half-pay of the 15th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army. Commission dated April 25, 1808.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Friday, June 15.

SITTINGS AT WESTMINSTER, BEFORE LORD ELLENBORORGH, AND A SPECIAL JURY.

THE KING, *v.* COBBETT.

Mr. Richardson stated that this was an information for a libel, published by the defendant, William Cobbett, in a work entitled *The Political Register,*

Mr. Attorney-General then opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He observed that the information was filed as long ago as July, 1809; but in consequence of Mr. Cobbett's residence in the country, he was entitled to longer time to plead. &c. than if he had resided in town, and the case could not be brought to trial until the present time.—In order to understand the nature of the libel rightly, it would be necessary to advert to the state of the country last year. It was then thought necessary to call out a certain part of the population to be trained to the use of arms, and this measure was effected by a Bill which passed, creating a Local Militia; and, it happened, that the Local Militia for the county of Cambridge, when called out, had exhibited some mutinous symptoms, which rendered it necessary to call in the aid of the adjoining military to quell them. Accordingly, some horse of the German Legion were called in. The greater part of the men were pardoned, but some of the ringleaders were tried by a Court-Martial, and sentenced to military punishment. This fact was announced to the Public in a paragraph in the Newspapers, which paragraph he read, and was in substance as stated. It was this paragraph which the defendant, Cobbett, took as the text of his libel. He inserted it at the head of his commentary, and then went on in most violent and instammatory language to comment on the fact.—"What, this is what Lord Castlereagh's measure is come to. Ah lash, lash, lash, them—let them be lashed by *German* soldiers. They deserved it, and worse—let them be lashed daily and duly—did they dare mutiny, and the *German Legion* so near them?"—He then went on to add that poor Wardle could not see the use of these German troops, but he was a weak and short-sighted man, others could find a use for them; Ah, let them lash on—those who received their lashing like the trunks of so many tress." The The libel then went on to advise the *loyal* no more to talk of the manner in which Bonaparte was said to recruit his armies at the point of the bayonet, but to look ot home. He added, he knew not what sort of people of Ely were, but he should like to heare what were their feelings when they saw German troops marched into their town to lash their countrymen into obedience, who bore it like trunks of tress. The Attorney-General here went into a detailed examination of the libel in its various parts, and insisted it was clearly meant to excite the army to revolt and resistance; it was a sneer at them for being subdued in their mutiny by German troops, and he entreated the Jury to observe what application was made of the term "*loyal,*" wherever Mr. Cobbett found occasion to use it. it was always uttered with a sneer, and exhibited as a term of reproach. with respect to the indirect abuse which was attempted to be thrown on those unfortunate foreigners who had been received into our pay, he felt it a duty to say something on behalf of those men who were here friendless, and without a country. They were mostly his Majesty's Hanoverian subjects, who preferred serving their native and hereditary Sovereign than to bow their necks to the Conqueror of their native land. When their country was subdued, they left it, and were received into our pay. As soldiers, their conduct had always been exemplary. At home they had conducted themselves with subordination and propriety, and in the field they had always done their duty with honour and courage. At the battle of Talavera, which covered the British arms with glory,

the German Legion took its full share of the danger and of the honour of that day, for out of the five standards taken, three of them were taken, by the German Legion.—It was therefore a wicked attempt to hold out such men as objects of public hatred and detestation, and it was but a justice due to them to defend their reputation when so attacked. He trusted the Jury would look through the libel with candour and impartiality, and he was sure the result must be a conviction in their minds, that the defendant published it, not in the spirit of fair discussion, but with the malignant view of sowing disaffection in the army, and to bring the Administration of the country into contempt. If they so thought, they must of necessity pronounce the defendant guilty.

The publication was admitted, and Mr. Cobbett acknowledged himself the author.

Mr. Cobbett then proceeded to address the Jury. He began by stating he should not trespass more on their time than he thought necessary for the justification of his motives, and he hoped for their patient attention for that short time. He begged them not to be misled by the hard words and harsh imputations which the Attorney-General had thought proper to put into the information which charged him with seditious motives and a design to disorganize the army; but he hoped they would take the paper in their hands, give the words their fair and natural import, and construe them with the same spirit with which he wrote them, and in that case he felt he should have nothing to fear from their verdict. He recollected a passage in the works of Sir William Hawley, Solicitor-General to William III. which stated the practice of the Inquisition to be, that they dressed the victim they were about to burn in a vestment called *a San Benito*, on which was painted the pictures of devils and flames, so that the populace might from thence infer the wearer was a diabolical wretch, unworthy of all pity. This was analogous to the conduct of an Attorney-General, who dressed out his victim with motives never existing; but he cautioned the Jury not to be so entrapped but to give his words their fair meaning. He had to complain, that there was not a man in the world who was mere calumniated than himself, so that if the Jury could believe one half of the libels uttered against him, they must think him a wretch unworthy of all mercy, and not even entitled to the claims of justice:—and he would go further, and declare, upon his conscience, that he believed his Majesty's present Ministers were the causers and promoters of many of those libels. He held one in his hand [Here he produced one of Gilleray's caricatures of his Life], which was published by a man notoriously in the pay of Government; he having a pension of 200*l.* a year—he supposed to reward these sort of services. His public life was not only traduced, but even his private and domestic character. Here he read a passage at the bottom of one of the prints, accusing him of pocketing 4000*l.* of Government money; in answer of this he read a letter from Mr. Addington when Prime Minister, in whose time it was supposed to have happened, exculpating him from the charge. He added, with respect to his private life, he defied calumny to prove him the wretch they charged him to be. At home he set an example of decorum and sobriety, and so far from being the tyrant over and oppressor of the poor he would aver he was as much beloved by the poor of his neighbourhood, and did as much good to those around him, as any man of his rank and fortune. It had been objected to him that he was a libeller afore time. It was true he had been in that Court before to answer for a libel, not written by him, but which was written by a *Judge* of the land; but that libel could not have been of a very bad complexion, since the author of it was suffered by the Minister to escape all punishment; nay more, had his Irish salary, to the amount of 800*l.* allowed him while he was attending in this country on that prosecution. And upon that occasion he was also accused of having been a previous libeller. It was true he had been charged with a libel in America, and that libel was in defending the interests of the King of Great Britain, his native Sovereign in that country. For this he was prosecuted by a wicked American Judge, who struck seven Special Juries before he could get one to answer his purpose. Having been ruined by that prosecution, it was made afterwards a matter of reproach by the Attorney-General of that very King for whose interest he had endured that ruin. The Attorney-General had told them that whenever he used the word "loyalty," he used it as a term of reproach. The Attorney-General knew it was not so. He used it as a sneer at those who under the mask of loyalty were fatting on the vitals of the country. The Jury must know that there were certain men in this country who affected exclusive loyalty. Mr. John Bowles, Mr Vilars, & other peculators all affected superabundant loyalty, & stigmatised all who were inclined to doubt the infallibility of Ministers whoever they might be, as with them all Ministers were infallible as soon as they could attain the seat of power. Possession of power purged away all human infirmities in the mind of these *loyal* men, and it was to them only, and to their loyalty, that the sneer was levelled, and this the Attorney-General well knew. Having thus endeavored to clear away the prejudices raised aginst him he would advert to the alleged libel itself. Here he went into a laboured detail to shew that it was nothing more than a discussion of the merits of Lord Castlereagh's Local Militia Bill, and that the mutiny had been what he and others had predicted, inasmuch as it made labourers enough of soldiers to dislike without enough to break them to habits of military obedience. He observed, that the Jury, in considering the question of libel, must not suppose that an Attorney-General was infallible. In a late case of the prosecution of a Gentleman of the some profession with himself (Mr. Perry), the Jury had acquitted the defendant. He did not urge this as a reason that they must therefore acquit him, but merely to shew them that an Attorney-General was not always in the right.

He instanced another case of a paragraph in The Morning Post, which charged Government with sending out our troops in unseaworthy transports. The late Attorney-General prosecuted, but the present Attorney General never prayed for judgement, doubtless because the libel was not written with a malignant intention. He hoped therefore the Jury would extend the same indulgence to him, and not suppose him to possess base and malignant motives because he had used perhaps too warm expressions. He was ready to admit that he felt warmly, and these feelings were irritated at the circumstances of German troops being brought to lash the backs of Englishmen, and particularly when the alleged mutiny was nothing more than a squabble about the marching guinea among young clowns just taken, perhaps, from the plough tail, and unbroken as yet to habits of military subordination. With respect to the German Legion, he did not intend to have said much upon that point, but as the Attorney-General had thought proper to volunteer a panegyric on their conduct and merits, he should say a few words also upon the subject. We had now five German Generals in our service, commanding not only German, but English Officers; we had a Frenchman in the Sussex District, and two Frenchmen in the management of docks in Wales, all of whose appointments, as he understood, were notoriously against law, and certainly against the wise principles of the Constitution of our ancestors. We had 24,000 foreign troops in our pay, and if ever an invasion took place, were we to trust them as our advanced guard? They would, most likely, be the advanced guard of the invaders. Were these the Hanoverians who preferred the service of their native Prince to the service of the invader of their country?—No: they were recruited from our prisons: many of them drawn from Dupont's army; and a whole corps brought by the Duke of Brunswick; and with respect to the latter, he would begin with the character given of them by the Archduke Charles himself, in a letter to General Kienmayer. He in that letter tells the General they had, by their outrages and plunderings, disgraced the character of soldiers, and threatens them with military punishment. This was their conduct while they were at homo, in a friendly State. What could we expect from them? And in fact the Isle of Wight could bear witness to their brutal outrages while in that place, from which they were obliged to be removed, being charged with two murders the short time they were there. The Attorney-General had said they had shared in the glory at Talavera. He wished he had been prepared with documents, which he had left at home, but he could tell the Attorney-Geneaal, that he had seen a letter from an Artillery Officer to a person of high rank in the Councils at home, which stated that he and all his division had nearly been surrounded and made prisoners from the cowardice of the German Legion; but he was rescued by the gallantry of a British division. He had also seen many of the officers who were at Talavera as they had marched through his neighbourhood: as the inns could not afford them accommodation, he had given them the hospitality of his house and table, and they all agreed that the German Legion had behaved with cowardice. The Attorney-General, perhaps, had never heard this: and it was likely, considering the strict orders issued to the Army on entering Portugal, not only not to send intelligence home, but not even to talk of what had happened. He then went into a discussion as to the constitutional propriety of employing foreign troops, and admitted his indignation was roused at their being employed to chastise his countrymen, even when in the error, but disclaimed all the seditious motives imputed to him by the information: and, therefore, he trusted the Jury would acquit him.

The Attorney-General replied, and again reviewed the context of the libel, which he insisted evidenced the malignant intention imputed to it. With respect to the prosecution against the Morning Post, he observed, there was a great difference between the author of a libel and the mere publisher of it, which might happen through inadvertance: in that case, the author had been ascertained, and he had been ever since abroad, so that no proceedings could hitherto be had against him. With respect to the German Legion, he again avowed that as a body they were well behaved, but in a large mass of men single instances of misconduct must inevitably take place, and it was from the best authority that he had said they took three out of the five standards taken at Talavera. When this measure alluded to was the Law of the Land, when a mutiny had taken place, when the mutineers had been tried by a regular Court Martial, when five of the ringleaders had been sentenced to a punishment which had been partly inflicted, when the whole disturbance was over, the defendant endeavours to light the flame again, by holding the mutineers out to disgrace for submitting to their just punishment, and the German Legion to odium for being employed upon the necessary service of quelling this mutiny: and to insinuate that the soldiers of our army were driven into it by means more tyrannical than the conscription of Bonaparte. The defendant also plainly meant to reproach the people of Ely for not siding with the mutineers in that passage where he says, "I do not know what kind of a place Ely is," &c. No man disputes the want of sense or apprehension to Mr. Cobbett: and can any man similarly blessed doubt that this passage was intended as a roproach to the witness of this scene? And what was the scene? Why, those men whose duty it was to obey, offered their officers for obedience, resistance, surrounding and besetting them; for what they thought was their arrear of wages. To quell this mutiny, a force was procured from a neighbouring town: the mutineers were brought to a court martial: the ring leaders were sentenced to a punishment, the whole of which was not inflicted. And this Mr. Cobbett called only a little mutiny among the men: and only for a mere mutiny against officers, probably their equals, they were condemned to suffer this punishment, and indignation against the German Legion for inflicting it, led Mr. Cobbett into the libel in question. The German Legion were not sent for to inflict the punishment · but while the mutiny lasted, they were sent for to suppress that spirit—a very necessary service: and I cannot think him a good loyal subject, or one who understands the word *loyal*, who would write such a paper as this, in order to expose the German Legion to the indignation of the people.

Lord Ellenborough, in summing up, told the Jury it was certainly their province to decide upon the motives of the defendant. But these motives were not to be gathered from the assertions of a defendant at the time of trial, otherwise none could ever be convicted. They would judge of the intention of the defendant from the texture of the work itself, and they would thence deduce with what view it was written. His Lordship then went through the libel, and having done, he concluded by telling the Jury, that by the statute, he was directed to tell them his opinion a libel under trial. When he felt any doubts, he always expressed those doubts to the Jury. When he differed in opinion with those who instituted a prosecution, he also stated that difference of opinion as he had done in a late case. Now he had no doubt, and therefore without hesitation he told them that in his opinion, the composition under their consideration was a *most seditious libel*. They would do their duty.

The Jury without withdrawing found the Defendant *Guilty*.

The Court was crowded at a very early hour.

⁂ We deem it necessary to state that the case of the MORNING POST alluded to in the above trial was such that even the late Attorney General had no intention of ever calling for judgment respecting it; and in regard to the author of the letter (for the article complained of was a letter from a most meritorious Officer then at Portsmouth), his name was never given up by the Editor, but by a particular friend of his own, who delivered the article for insersion, and who insisted upon doing so, from a conviction that the truly honourable and gallant officer who authorised the publication, would never forgive him if he suffered any person to experience the slightest inconvenience on his account.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH JULY, 20.

LIBELS.

THE KING *v.* FINNERTY.

The cause was not tried, the defendant having withdrawn his plea of Not Guilty, and thereby let judgment go against him by default; for which he will be brought up to receive sentence of the Court next term.

THE KING *v.* GALE JONES.

Mr. Abbott opened the case, by stating that this was an indictment against the defendant charging him with writing and publishing certain libels on Lord Castlereagh, to which he had pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General then detailed the case for the prosecution. He began by reading the letter of Peter Finnerty which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 23d January last, wherein Finnerty accuses Lord Castlereagh of issuing an order preventing his accompanying the Walcheren Expedition, from vindictive and personal motives, and traces a persecuting spirit in his Lordship against him (Finnerty) up to certain proceedings in Ireland in the year 1797, relative to William Orr, assuming that the execution of Orr was in truth no other than a legal murder, committed by Lord Castlereagh in his Administration of the Government of Ireland, and after reading the letter the Learned Counsel stated that Finnerty had been prosecuted for the libel therein contained, and after having pleaded not guilty, had yesterday withdrawn his plea and suffered jugment against him to go by default.

The Learned Counsel then went on to state the three libels published by the defendant, which were as follow:—

MR. FINNERTY *and Lord* CASTLEREAGH.—*British Forum, No. 33, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Monday, Jan. 29, 1810.*

QUESTION.—"Ought my Lord Castlereagh's conduct towards Mr. Finnerty, during the late Expedition to Walcheren, to be approved as a salutary measure of precaution, to preserve order and discipline among his Majesty's forces, or reprobated as a flagrant infringement upon the liberty of a British subject, and a cowardly act of oppression against an innocent individual?

"The statement of Mr. Finnerty's treatment by Lord Castlereagh, as it appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of tuesday the 23d instant, has been read with the most lively emotions, and has excited universal astonishment and alarm. Mr. Finnerty has appealed to "*the good sense' liberality, and justice*" of the British Nation, to give their decided opinion on the subject, so far as the British Forum can lend its aid towards collecting and proclaiming that opinion, neither his appeal nor that of any other persecuted or defenceless individual, shall ever be made in vain! If the *gentle* Lord Castlereagh can muster sufficient confidence to *venture in to a public assembly of free and independent Englishmen*, he may rest assured that he shall have *fair play*. There is nothing for which the Managers of this Institution more ardently long, than an opportunity of *meeting his Lordship and his adherents face to face, and hearing them vindicate their character and conduct before an outraged and insulted country*.

Adjourned Debate—Trial of Lord CASTLEREAGH—*British Forum, No. 33 Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Monday, Feb. 5, 1810.*

"QUESTION.—Ought my Lord Castlereagh's conduct towards Mr. Finnerty, during the late Expedition to Walcheren, to be approved as a salutary measure of precaution to preserve order and discipline among his Majesty's forces, or reprobated as a flagrant infringement upon the liberty of a British subject, and a cowardly act of oppression against an innocent individual?

"Last Monday, notwithstanding the mean and malignant attempts to stifle the discussion of the present important question, by *tearing down and defacing* the bills, a crowded assembly (among whom were several Noblemen and Members of the House of Commons) attended, and after a very interesting debate, the opener was about to reply, when a Gentleman, *intimately and personally concerned*, entered the room, and having pledged himself to attend on the next evening, and either open the debate or take a part in the discussion, the question was, with the consent of a large majority, adjourned. Several important and extraordinary disclosures will be made in the course of the evening, and Lord Castlereagh, or his adherents, are peremptorily summoned to attend, and *prevent, if possible, his character from being consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace. The statement respecting the execution of Wm. Orr, in Ireland, under the administration of the Noble Lord, although incontestible evidence was laid before him proving his innocence, was read from Mr. Finnerty's letter, and excited in the audience visible emotions of horror and disgust.* Early attendance is earnestly requested. It being an adjourned question, any Gentleman will be at liberty to resume the debate.

"Last Monday, after two evenings discussion, a crowded assembly unanimously decided, that "Lord Castlereagh's conduct towards Mr. Finnerty, ought to be reprobated, as a flagrant infringement upon a British Subject, and a cowardly act of oppression against an innocent individual"

"In consequence of Mr. Finnerty being detained at the House of Commons, he was unable to attend until late in the evening, when to the universal satisfaction of a most respectable audience, he entered the room, and delivered a most animated statement of the proceedings at Walcheren, and the conduct of Lord Castlereagh. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Finnerty experienced the most flattering and unequivocal proofs of public approbation, while on the contrary, *not a hand was held up in his Lordship's defence*.

"Thus has been furnished as memorable and striking instance of the folly and inutility of attempting, at least in this country, to oppress and bear down an innocent individual! By this discussion virtue and independence have received their just and adequate reward, while pride and arrogance have been humbled to the dust! The Managers enjoy a heartfelt satisfaction in thus announcing the decision, and feel conscious that they have done their duty."

The Attorney General then commented upon libellous tendency of these publications.

Mr. Jones, a young Barrister, addressed the Jury as Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Gale Jones, and contended at some length that the publication was no libel, and that his client was intitled to a verdict of acquittal.

He called no witnesses.

Lord Ellenborough then addressed the Jury.

"Gentlemen,—In the discharge of my duty, I am required to give you my opinion upon this case. If I were to state a doubt, it would be to abandon one's understanding. I do with the most perfect confidence pronounce to you, that it is a most scandalous and infamous libel, and I have no doubt, that in the discharge of your duty you will come to the same conclusion, and will thereby be the means of resisting the evils by which we are surrounded and oppressed."

The Jury immediately pronounced the defendant *Guilty*.